Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11TH 1828. [NUMBER 1984.

Advertisement.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the GAZETTE PRINTING OFFICE is REMOVED from No. 7 Bell Lane, to No. 10 Military Square, where in future all Communications addressed to the EDITOR of the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be received.

Military Square, 11th June 1828.

Limjee Bhiccajee Sons & Co.

BEG to acquaint their Customers and the Public, that they have purchased part of the investment of Captain Bax, of the H. C. Ship *Edinburgh*, as also from Mr. Sandys, 2d Officer of the H. C. Ship *Duchess of Athol*, and others, which will be exposed for sale as soon as landed, consisting of Hodgson's Pale Ale, Cogniac Brandy, Sherry, Port, and Champagne from Gledstanes,—Oilman stores, Hams and Cheeses, Salted Salmon, Red and Salt Herrings, Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Pickles and Sauces of sorts, Confectionary from Hoffman, Cherry Brandy, Jam, Jellies, Orange, Goosberry and Apple Marmalade, preserved Quinces, Rasberry, Strawberry, and Wine Sours, bottled Fruits for Tarts of sorts, Grocery, Dried Currants, Bloom and Muscadel Raisins, Turkey Figs, Macaronie, Milk Chocolate, Patent Cocoa, and Isinglass —Hats from Wm. Borrodaile and Co. Children's fine fashionable Black Brown and Blue Beaver, and Ladies fine split Straw Bonnets—Boots and Shoes from John Stunt, Hessian and Wellington Boots, Dress Pumps, Walking and Shooting Shoes, Maxwell's patent spring Spurs of Sorts, Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew, Saddlery from Simpson, Plated Ware, blue printed Dinner Sets, Stationery from Greenhill, Hosiery, Silk and Cotton Hose, Table Cloth, Gold and Silver Hunting Watches from McCabe, best Superfine Woollen Cloths of different colours, and other varieties of articles &c. &c.

Bombay, 11th June 1828.

Advertisement.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the Real Estate of JOSEPH LAZER deceased, Advertised to have taken place at the Office of WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire Master of the Supreme Court is at the request of the Parties and their Solicitors Postponed until Monday next the Sixteenth day of June Instant, when the same will Peremptorily take place before the said Master at his Office in Rampart Row, between the Hours of Twelve and one.

Advertisement.

TO BE PEREMTORILY Set up to Auction & Sold to the highest Bidder pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, Pronounced in a certain cause wherein MARTIN WEST Esquire, is Plaintiff and FRANCIS WARDEN Esquire, and others are Defendants between the Hours of 4 [illegible] and One of Monday the Sixteenth day of June 1828 before WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, Master in Equity of the said Supreme Court at his Office in pampart Row, the Real Estate of JOSEPH LAZER the Intestate in the said Decree named consisting of a messuage or Dwelling House being No. 20 in Meadow Street, Six messuage or Dwelling Houses and two Warehouse being Number 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. and 8. respectively in Tamarind Lane, all within the Town Walls, and a Spot of Ground situate at the Mount without the Town Walls of Bombay, Particulars of the Estate and Conditions of sale may be had gratis and a Plan of the Property inspected at the said Masters Office and at the offices of Mr. C. A. WEST and Messrs. MORRIS and PUGH, Solicitors Bombay.

The Premises may be Viewed on application to Mr. JOSEPH MIGUEL.

This Day,

WEDNESDAY the 11th Instant.

FRITH Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT THEIR ROOMS

THE FOLLOWING GOODS

VIZ.

PIECE Goods comprizing, Long Cloths, Baftaes, Scotch Cambrics, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Rich Imitation Shawls, Zebra Shawl Dressess, Cotton Handkerchiefs &c. &c, Silver and Plated Ware, a variety, of Sadlery, Card Boxes a few Views of the Tunnel under the Thames with a variety of cards, Toys and fancy Articles Several Articles of House hold furniture, Saucepans, Pictures, a Handsome Russia Leather Dressing Case, a Map of India in Japaned case nearly new &c &c.

TERMS READY MONEY.

Nisbet Lane, 11th June 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

WILL This day at Noon Sell by Public Auction several fine Sporting DOGS just landed; Grey hounds; Setters and Spaniels.

Nisbet Lane, 11th June 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE Just received the following new and Popular Works, viz. Fairy Mythology, Tales of the Moors, Tales of an Antiquary, Sayings and doings 3 Series, Punch and Judy embelished by Cruickshank, Coming out a Novel by Miss Porter Sketches relating to the Thames Tunnel; Appeal on the New Indian Stamp act, Irvings Life and Voyages of Columbus, Lyons Journey in Mexico, the "Forget me not" for 1828, Chronicles of the Canongate, Holts law of Shipping 1 Vol. latest Edition, with a great Variety of other Works, and Articles in the Stationary line.

Nisbet Lane, 11th June 1828.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On SATURDAY next the 14th Instant.

BY

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

AT THEIR ROOM

SEVERAL pair of large and small sized Mirrors, with Rich Gilt and variegated wooden frames, recently imported. Also a large assortment of Sheffield Hardware, consisting of Portable Coffee Mills, Italian Tin, Iron and Brass Tea Kettles, with and Without stands, Italian Heating Irons, Dish and Plate Covers, handsome Dome Argaund Lamps, Tea Trays, Dressing Cases, Cash Boxes, Ink Stands, safety and Boat Lamps and a great variety of other articles, the whole of which will be exposed on Thursday and Friday next.

TERMS CASH.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE received for Sale on Commission a few remaining Subscribers' copies of Memoirs of the Operations of the British Army in India, during the Mahratta War of 1817, 1818, 1819, in 1 vol. quarto with a separate vol. of maps and plans—by the late Lieut. Col. Val. Blacker, Surveyor Gen. of India, which they are instructed to dispose of at 25 Rs. the copy to close the account.

Nisbet Lane, 11th June 1828.

MESSRS. Frith Bomanjee and Co.

TAKE this opportunity to notify to their Friends and the Public in General, that they have made Choice selections of Goods, (of the usual assortment) from the H. C. Ships, *Dunira, Edingburgh, Duchess of Athol* and other recent arrivals which will be exposed for Sale, as early as possible,

Nesbit Lane, 11th June 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE just received the 23d-24th and 25th Nos. of the Sphynx, with the Index, for the past year, they have also the Oriental Herald for Jan. and Feb. at 5 Rs. per Copies and the six first Nos. of the new Work by Mr. Buckingham Entitled the Athenæum.

Nesbit Lane, 11th June 1828.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

A NEAT English built open CARRIAGE Dark Green, with a pair of fast trotting Grey ARAB HORSES height 14-3.

PRICE RUPEES 1600.

Apply to COWAJEE AND PESTONJEE Forbes Street.

BROWN CANTENAC

A FEW Cases of the above excellent and highly esteemed FRENCH CLARET just imparted per Brig *Buffon*, from Bordeaux, for sale at 30 Rupees per dozen in cases of 6 dozen each, at the Godowns of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM AND CO.

Bombay, 11th June 1828.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

FINE OLD SHERRY (Pale and Brown) in Butt and Hogshead, at . . . . . Rs. 900 per Butt

Ditto Ditto in six or three Dozen Cases, at Rs. 23 per Doz.

First Growth CLARET from TODD AND BOSANQUET in Six dozen Casses, at Rs. 40 per Doz.

Bombay, 11th June 1828.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Captain Lartique, of the French Ship *Sophie*, having been obliged to remain here for some time, has left his SUPERIOR WINES for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. JEHANGHEER and NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE, at the following prices.

Lafitte, Rs. 12 per Dozen
Haut Brion, 12 Do.
Chateau Margeaux, 12 Do.
Best Champaigne, 25 Do.

Bombay, 11th June 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY next the 16th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

AN Excellent GOLD CHRONOMETER by GRANT belonging to the Estate of the late Captain MAILLARD, of the H. C. Marine deceased.

Bombay, 11th June 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY next the 16th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

FIFTEEN Cases of PINE CHEESE in prime Order, now landing from the Ship *Annandale*.

Bombay 11th June 1828.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 12th Instant.

RICHLY cut Glass, Sugar and Butter Pots, Decanters, Glasses of all sorts, Vase Lamps, Burners, Candlesticks and Shades.

Large and small Dinner sets of Earthenware.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A BUGGY

AND

HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 11th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION.

To-morrow the 12th Instant,

NEAT Jackwood Chairs, Sideboards Celerets, Bookcases, Cots &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

A SMART

PONY.

Meadows Street, 11th June 1828

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 12th Instant.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

A PAIR OF

CAPITAL BAY

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Meadows Street, 11th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

BUTCHER'S

SUPERIOR

CIRCULAR

AND

COTTAGE

PIANOFORTES

PRICES Rs. 500, AND 750.

THESE Instruments are thoroughly recommended, being made purposely for this Climate; and not a single complaint having been made of any one although a considerable number have been sold in the course of the last 18 months.

Bombay 11th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION.

A NEW

BUGGY

PRICE Rs. 700.

Meadows Street, 11th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A LADY'S NEAT

GOLD WATCH

WITH CHAIN AND KEY

PRICE Rs. 350.

AND A LARGE

Crimson China Crape Scarf.

PRICE Rs. 180.

Meadows Street, 11th June 1828.

TO BE SOLD

BY AUCTION

On FRIDAY the 20th Instant,

AND FOLLOWNG DAYS

ALL THE MODERN

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CARRIAGES, HORSES &c.

OF

THOS. BUCHANAN ESQ.

AT HIS RESIDENCE,

CHINZ-POOGLY,

BY

Higgs and Briggs

COMPRISING Neat Chairs with and without Arms, Oval Tables, Large and Small Dining Ditto, Sofa and Card Tables, Octagan Ditto with Drawers, Couches, Book-cases, Skreens, eight day Clock by McCabe, Side-board, Tea Caddies, Large and Small Bedstead, with Mattresses &c. Complete Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Washing Tables, Dressing Ditto and Dressing Glasses, Warm Bath, Biddets, Vase Lamps, Wall Shades, Ditto with Drops, Candlesticks and Shades, Argaund Lamps, Sugar Jars, Silver Table and Dessert Forks, Table Dessert and Tea Spoons, Plated Curry Dishes, Waiter Epergne, Tea Set and Breakfast Dinner and Dessert of Porcelain Glass-ware, Cooking Utensels &c.

Fine Old London Particular Madeira, Old Sherry &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

ON THE FIRST DAY'S SALE

WILL BE PUT UP

A NEAT ENGLISH BUILT

LANDAULETTE.

WITH SPARE WHEELS,

AND A PAIR OF CAPITAL

ARAB HORSES

AND HARNESS,

A NEAT AND VERY LIGHT

BAROUCHE

WITH A PAIR OF SUPERIOR

Carriage Horses

AND HARNESS,

AND

A LIGHT

SHIGRAMPOE

WITH A STRONG

ARAB HORSE

AND HARNESS.

The Property will be on view three days Prior to the Sale, and Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 11*th June*] 1828,

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NUDDEE ARAB

Saddle Horse

EIGHT Years Old Height 14-1 belonging to a Gentleman who has no further use for him.

PRICE Rs. 400.

ALSO,

AN ACHEEN

PONY,

Perfectly sound, quiet and free from vice, has lately carried a Lady.

PRICE Rs. 200.

Meadows Street, 11*th June* 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

FINE OLD.

LONDON PARTICULAR.

MADEIRA.

MANY YEARS IN BOTTLE.

PRICE Rs. 18 PER Doz.

Meadows Street, 11*th June* 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A NEAT

BUGGY,

AND HARNESS,

PRICE Rs. 800.

Meadows Street, 11*th June* 1828.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS CASSINATH BALCRUSTNJEE, NARRAAJEE BALCRUSTNAJEE and SUCARAM CASSINATHJEE of Bombay, Hindoos have Contracted with JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT to Sell their Dwelling House with all its Ground appurtenances &c. &c. Situate without the Town Walls of Bombay, on the Pollow road and in the neighbourhood of a House of one HURJEE GUNGAJEE Notice is hereby given to all and every persons having any Claim or demand by way of Mortgage or inheritable right or otherwise to the said property to make the same known in writing to the purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded therein.

જાહેર • ખબર *

શ્રી•મુમ્બઇના•રહેનારુ•કાશીનાથ•બાલકૃશટનાજી•નારાયણ• બાલકૃશટનાજી• નથા•સખારામ•બાલકૃશટનાંજકિ• પીતાનુ ઘર•બાહેર•કોટ•પાલવાનાં•રશતા•ઉપરનુ• જગન્નાથજી•શંકર•શેઠને•વેચાનું•આપવાનુ શાકું•કીધુછે• કિધર•કરજી•ગંગાજીનાં•પડાશ•ગ્રહેછે*બબર• હીમાંથી•આપીકિધકિ•જે શરવે•લોક•બગર•લોકોનો• દાવો•ગીરવી• દાવો•બગર•વારશો•હોકિનો•નમણીકોકિ• બાજ•દીજ• ૧૪ નો•મુદતમાં•બબીને•લિજા ર•મણીને•બહનિ•બાહેર•કરિ•નારબછે•કોઇ જનો•દાવો•કબુલ• કરશેનહી *

તારીખ• ૧૦ મી•જુન•સને• ૧૮૨૮

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Letters of Administration to the Estate of the late NURSEYDASS PURSHOTUMDASS are granted to BEJOOBHOY SALLOOBHOY, this is to require all persons indebted to the above Estate, or such Books and property, any person may possess, to pay the amount or return such property they have within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise legal steps will be taken.—

Dated this 9th day of June 1828.

T. W. BROWN,

PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર *

બબર•શીમાંથી•આપીકિધ્રુ *

મરનાર•નરશીદાશ પરશોતંમદાશની• માલ•મીલકતનુ•મખતીઆર• નાંમુ•બીજુનાકુ•લબુલાલનેમા પીઉછે•માઠે• કિધ પર•કહેલી માલ•મીલકતનુ•લેકણ•જકોકબપર•હોકિ મણીકિ•આપવું•મને• કરેક• શીપકીમો• નથા•માલ•જકોકપાશે•રહેલો•હોકિ•શબલો આજદીનથી•દીન• ૧૪ નો•મુદતમો•પાછી આપવો•કદાપી•નહી•આપશેનો• મારા• પર માણો•નેહનો•રશનો• થાશે *

તારીખ• ૬ મી• જુન• ૧૮૨૮

ટી• ડબલીક• ખરીન•

કોરટનો•વકી *

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1828.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, at Rs. 120 each.

Rampart Row, 11*th June* 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE

THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett	Rs.	"	2 "
Powers of Attorney, each	"	"	2 "
Interest Bonds, do.	"	"	2 "
Respondentia Bonds do.	"	"	1 "
Policies of Insurance do.	"	"	1 "
Bills of Lading per set	"	"	2 "
Price Currents each	"	"	2

Bombay, 11*th June* 1828,

Passage to London,

THE FINE RIVER BUILT SHIP

LADY RAFFLES A I.

BURTHEN 600 TONS,

William Tucker,

COMMANDER.

WAS to Sail from London direct for Bombay, early in March, and may be expected here in June. This Ship has a double Stern, the Cabins are large and elegantly fitted up, and she will carry an experienced Surgeon.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO. Where Plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 11*th June* 1828.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

SURRY,

OF 500 TONS,

CHARLES KEMP, COMMANDER,

HAS good accommodation for Passengers, Carries an experienced Surgeon, and will be dispatched for the above port early in August.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Rampart Row, 11*th June* 1828.

For Freight to London.

THE NEW SHIP,

JULIA,

Capt. Grant,

WILL Sail for London, on the 20th July.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 11*th June* 1828.

For Freight or Passage,

TO LIVERPOOL

THE FINE NEW SHIP

BOLIVER,

OF 400 TONS

Capt. R. Winder,

HAS good accommodation for a few Passengers, and will be dispatched for the above Port on the 19th Instant.

Apply to Capt. WINDER, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 11*th June* 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP

ANNANDALE,

OF 350 TONS,

Capt. Steele,

HAS good accommodation for a few Passengers, and will be dispatched early in July.

Apply to Capt. STEELE, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 11*th June* 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH MAY 1828.

No. 140 of 1828.—The undermentioned Cadets, who arrived at this Presidency on board the ship Dunira on the 24th instant, are admitted on this Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors from that date.

The Cadets for the Artillery are promoted to second Lieutenants, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns; leaving their dates of rank to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry.

563 Mr. John Williams.

Artillery.

566 Messrs Eldred Pottinger.
567 " Arthur Francis Rowan.

Infantry.

532 Messrs. Henry Charles Jones.
538 " Francis William Follett.
544 " Cordon Rippon.
549 " Thomas Spens.
553 " Robert Wintle Home.
556 " Robert Wallace.
557 " William Trever Roper.

Bombay Castle, 30*th May* 1828.

No. 141 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extracts from a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors be published for the information of the Army.

Letter dated 21*st November* 1827.

PARA. 15th.—The furlough of Captain Alexander Leighton, of your Establishment, has been extended by us for the period of twelve months.

16th—We have permitted Surgeon Alexander Henderson, of your Establishment, to remain in Europe until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's ships of the ensuing season 1827-28.

Letter dated 5th December 1827.

PARA. 6th.—In consequence of the medical certificates produced by Lieutenant J. Thomas, who, in January last obtained leave of absence from your Government for twelve months on private affairs, we have allowed him to remain in Europe for twelve months longer, but without furlough pay.

8th.—In compliance with the application of the friends of James Myles, a Gunner in the Bombay Artillery, we authorize you to furnish Gunner Myles with his discharge from our service, we being at no expence on account of his passage home.

Letter dated 2*d January* 1828.

2d.—We have appointed Mr. William Legget now at your Presidency, an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, provided he is not the son of parents of whom either one or both are of pure unmixed Native extraction; that he is under twenty two years of age, or exceptionable in any other respect; subject also to his being first examined and found qualified for the profession by your Medical Board. Upon the conditions before stated we direct you to admit him an Assistant Surgeon and administer to him the usual oath of fidelity to the Company:—

3d.—His order of rank will be forwarded to you at an early opportunity.

Bombay Castle, 31*st May* 1828.

No. 142 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following arrangements are confirmed.

Captain P. McKeever, of the 6th Regiment N. I to assume the temporary Command in Candeish, as the Senior Officer in the District from the 28th April 1828.

Lieutenant E. Waller to act as Adjutant of the 3d Regiment Cavalry from the 21st March 1828, during the absence of Lieutenant Johnstone on Duty at Poona.

Lieutenant R. Sillar to act as Quarter Master to the 8th Regiment N. I. from the 23d April 1828.

Lieutenant H. W. Budden, of the 18th Regiment, to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry from the 9th May 1828.

Ensign H. Ash, of the Regiment Native Infantry to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the Right Wing of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry at Hursole, from the 3d May 1828.

Bombay Castle, 4*th June* 1828.

No. 143 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that J. J. Sparrow Esquire has this day been sworn in as Fourth Member of Council.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Secretary.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

Captain Sir Charles Malcolm C. B. appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Office of Superintendent of Marine, having arrived at Bombay, has been ordered to assume charge of that Office accordingly.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

T. G. GARDINER,

Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
4*th June,* 1828.

ORIGINAL

MACAO.

Was my body debilitated by a long residence in an Indian climate and enfeebled by disease, or my mind harrowed with sorrow and affliction, and a change of air and of scene requisite to restore to the one the vigour of health and to meliorate the troubles of the other there is no spot which I would more gladly fix upon for a temporary abode on this side the Cape, than Macoa. The clear and healthy looks of those Europeans who have lived there for many years, is the best commentary on the salubrity of its atmosphere; and if grand and romantic scenery have any weight with the Invalid in his choice of sojournment, that of Macao will yield him at once pleasure and satisfaction.

As my remarks are intended more for the infirm than the robust, I shall not stay to describe the streets of Macao, considering that no one would walk in them for the purpose of enjoyment. I may, however mention that the English live in the eastern part of the town, and their houses in the street called the *Pia grande*, which faces the ocean, are both comfortable and commodious and excellently situated for those who are fond of bathing. Indeed the sea washes close up to the street, and by rising early in the morning, leaving one's clothes at home instead of on the damp beach, and making a rush into the water a delightful bathe is insured. The residents greatly enjoy this recreation; and the Portuguese are so fond of taking a dip, that whole families of the first respectability—men, women, and children,—may be seen at night diverting themselves in the water.

In the hottest days of their hot season the inhabitants of Macao inhale a pure and salubrious atmosphere. The vivid glare at noonday, owing to the construction and colour of the houses, is certainly very unpleasant, but even this may be guarded against in the houses by hanging up tatties and keeping them well watered; and abroad by paying one's morning visits in a sedan chair a kind of conveyance always to be procured. The residents of the *Pia grande* however are quit of the glare at noon and the street at one or two o'clock has the benefit of a complete shade.

The resident European society consists of the Gentlemen belonging to the British Factory and Merchants from all parts of the globe. Some of them are married and their families reside under themselves agreeable by

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inviting strangers to their *coteries*. No where is hospitality and good-fellowship manifested in greater perfection than among the Merchants: and the courteous urbanity of the Supracargoes cannot be exceeded. In a word, a person of mild manners and gentlemanly demeanour arriving at Macao meets with ready politeness and attention: and should he not be furnished with letters of introduction he can reside and take his meals at an excellent Tavern without derogation to his character.

The residents for the most part keep early hours, and their recreations and pastimes are restricted to visiting, bathing, walking, and boat-sailing. If the Invalid is fond of literature he may pass a few hours with much satisfaction at the Factory where an elegant and extensive collection of books, ancient and modern, together with the London Newspapers and Periodicals are allowed him to peruse. The Library in question is strictly a private one and a stranger visiting it, is presumed to have been introduced there by one of the Supracargoes, and is expected, moreover, to comport himself agreeably to its rules and regulations.

I purposely refrain from describing the many handsome churches which grace Macao, nor shall the College, the Nunnery, the various Fortifications, the Court-House, or even the Tomb of Camvens find a place in my remarks as I consider that descriptions of Public Buildings unaccompanied by Plates, are too indefinite to please the man of science, and too digressive to suit the taste of the general reader. A

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 8½ a 1 | 9 per Rs.
Calcutta, at 30days sight, 104½ a 105 B'by per 0 | 0 Sas.
Madras, at 30 days sight at 99 B'bay per 100 Sas.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 105½ B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 219 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 218 Ditto

FREIGHTS.

To London Liverpool or the Clyde } per Ton £2 to Gs 2.
To China.....Per Candy. Rs. 25.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE 1828.

We have much pleasure in being able to announce the arrival at ST HELENA of the following Ships on their Passage home from Bombay.

1828.
Feb. 7th—Dorothy.....J. Garnock Com.
Do. 8th—Sir Wm. Wallace.....J. Brown Com.
Do. 10th—Katherine st. Forbes....J. Chapman Com

Capt. Kemp gives the following particulars of Ice Islands seen to the Southward of the Cape of Good Hope in the Ship SURRY bound to Bombay, proving the necessity of a viligant look out being kept, in a high Southern Latitude in all seasons, as this Ship was in the usual track, and at that season when this danger is least to be apprehended.

At day light on the 4th April 1828 discovered that we were near an immense drift of Ice. We were then steering S E by E easterly about 5 Knots, the Weather hazy, with drizling Rain at intervals. The most Western part discernable, bore W S W, and the Easteramost S S E; appearing in extent 6 or 7 miles, distant from us about 4 miles. It appeared in unconnected masses above the surface, some elevated 18 or 20 Feet, others only discernable by the swell breaking over them, there being very little Wind. On going to the Mast head to ascertain the apparent extent; discovered two large Ice Islands, one bearing E by S. about 7, and the other E S E, about 10 Miles; the latter one considerably the largest, I suppose about a Mile in circumference, with a high Sugar Loaf Peak on the southern part, elevated at least 300 feet above the level of the sea. Whilst observing it thro' the Glass I saw an immense mass, the whole of the upper part; I suppose at least 100 feet of the peak, detach itself and come thundering down on the other part of the Island which it completely divided in two, dashing the sea up over the whole to an immense height where for 2 or 3 minutes it appeared suspended as a cloud or smoke, the two parts separating very quickly to about a quarter of a mile distant. At 11 passed within about 4 miles of the larger part which had a most singular and brilliant appearance from the Sun shining directly on it, being a beatifully clear and cloudless day, it looked like a mass of Rocks covered with silver. At noon the sun very scorching; the islands very perceptibly diminishing and forming detached masses.

At 6 A. M. when discovered the Thermometer stood at 66—At noon, in the shade at 70, in the sun at 97 Temperature of the Sea at noon 66.

Lat. Obs. at noon 37°. 34' S.—Lon. by 2 Chrs. 18° 6' E. large Island bearing N b E ½ E—Since yesterday at noon we have been set to the Northd. 28 miles which may in some measure account for these Islands being seen in this latitude.

To afford our Readers an opportunity of seeing one of the numerous Mechanical Inventions that have been produced of late years in England, we have had a slight sketch made of TWO STEAM CARRIAGES, that are now running in England. We refer for a detailed explanation of them to another part of this day's Paper. The sketch though rough gives a sufficiently accurate outline of these most curious conveyances, and under this impression, we hesitate not to lay it before our readers.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. T. R. Gordon, 26th Reg.
Lieut. J. Liddle 20th Reg.
Surg. Alex. Henderson.
Asst. Surg. C. P. Livingstone.
Ditto.——Robt. Davidson.
Capt. Chas. Waddington Eng.
Asst. Surg. Hen. Thos. Chatterton.
Lieut. Sam. Parr 23rd Reg.
Cadets Arther Prescott, Cavalry.
do Wm. Kirkpatrick, Artillery.
do Alex. S. Walker, Engineers.
do Arther Henry Williams, Infantry.
do Keith Jopp, do
do J. T. Hartley, do
do R. H. Wardell, do
do H. E. D Jones, do
do Wm. C. Wheatley, do
do C. Davenport Ottey, do
do Alex. Morrison, do
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Col. Sale, 4th Light Dragoon.
Capt. H. F. Daly, ditto.
Vety. Surg. Timm, ditto.
Ensign Goodenough 26th Reg.
Lieut. Smyth 9th Reg.
Ensign Thos Chrystie 17th Reg.
Lieut. Hen. Stockley 7th Reg.
Lieut. Carr Invalid.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 6th—The H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone, F. W. Grier, Esq. Capt. from Barbara. 9th May.
Do Ship Julia, Daniel Grant Com. from Port Louis Mauritius, 3th May.
8th Ship Ellen (Free Trader) Wm. Boyle, Com. from London, 10th Dec, Called at Cape of Good Hope.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 6th—Brig Janet (Free Trader) Wm. Wittleton, Com. to London.
8th Ship Charles Forbes, Thos. Wills, Com. to China.
9th Ship John Bannerman, George Honner, Com. to China.
Do French Ship Dunae, D. Etchwery, Com. to Madras.

SHIPS LOADING.

Thomas Ritchie for London; Boliver for London; Admiral Benbow for London; H. C. Ships Dunira and Edinburgh for China; Exmouth for China; John Adam, for Bengal; Sophie for Bordeaux.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. SHIPS.

Dunira; Edinburgh; Dutchess of Athol and Abercrombie Robinson.

FREE TRADERS.

Thomas Ritchie, Exmouth, Boliver, Admiral Benbow, Gallavadian. Annandale, Rising Star, Duncan Gibb, Mary, Surry. Recovery, Medina, Julia, Ellen.

COUNTRY SHIPS.

Asia Felix, Oscar, Almeida, Ahmody, Johanna, Lady Caroline, John Adam. and Cumberland.

ARAB.

Moidinbuz, Fatayalabad, Asadolbhar. Wootmany, Futtaysalum, and Futaynasry.

FRENCH

Sophie La Achille. Buffon, Jean Pierre.

H. C. CRUIZERS

Elphinstone, Coote, Fly and Discovery.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 24th—Ship Madras, C. Beach, from Portsmouth 6th January, and Cape 7th April
25th Ship Milford, G. Jellicoe, from Alleppe 18th May.
27th, H. M. Ship Satelite, J. M. Laws, from Calcutta 10th May.
Do. Ship Claudine, Geo. Flinn, from London 9th February, and St. Jago 7th March.
Do. Bark Eliza Ann, J. Poulson. from Tellicherry 20th April, and Ceylon 6th May.
Passengers by the Milford.—Mrs. R. Bennett and 4 Children, Rev. Mr. Morin, Mr. White and Master F. Morton.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 21st—Ship Lord Amherst, J. M. Ardie, for Calcutta.
22d, Ketch Meleon, E. Morris, for Fegapatam and Colombo.
25th, Ship Governor Harcourt, W. Tullis, for Calcutta.
28th Ship Isabella, J. R. Blake, for Mauritius.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. M. Ship Success. Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. M Ship Champion, Captain G. Delmé.
H. M. Ship Satellite, Captain J. M. Laws.
Ship Indian Oak, Captain J. Reid.
Ship Euphrates, Captain W. Buckham.
Ship Carolina, Captain J. Correya.
Ship Madras, Captain C. Beach.
Ship Claudine, Captain George Flinn.
Ship Bark Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson.
Brig Minerva, Captain P. J. Philips.
Brig Lady Munro, Captain G. Gahan.
Brig Diligent, Captain A. Gassier.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 18.—H. C. Surveying Ship Investigater; Lieut. G. Baughton, from Chittagong 2nd May.
20. Bark Mercury, Thomes Rees, from Singapore 19th April, and Malacca 22nd ditto.
21. Ship Adrian, F. Jupper from Antwerp 13th November, and Mauritius 17th April.
The Brig Sowrby, W. Holmes, put back from Sea.
22d.—The H. C. ship Berwickshire, Captain ——from London, (date not mentioned)
The ship Drongan. Captain J. Mackenzie, from Singapore 6th April Malacca and Penang 22d April.
Passengers per Bark Mercury—Cursetjee Muncherjee Merchant.
Per Ship Adrian, From the Mauritius.—M. Francis Donnet, Supercargo.
Per H. C. ship Berwickshire—Lieut. E. Marshall; Henry Russel, Cadet; E. Wilmot; Charles Hutchins; Lord William Bentinck detained by contrary winds to the 2d February at Plymouth. A. report prevailed that his Lordship would be recalled.
Per Ship Drongan—Mr. and Mrs Neaux; Mrs. M. Karapit and Child; Messrs Morris, Waddinton, T. Eudriz, Guaver, and John De Grace.

DEPARTURES.

19 Brig Ontario, Thomas Arnold, for Liverpool.
— Ship Shaw in Shaw, D. R. Taylor for the East ward.
21. Ship Penang Merceant, J. Mitchison to China
22—The H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise, Captain J. H. Johnstone, for Sandoway.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

We were led into error by having given insertion in our paper of Wednesday the 28th Ultimo, to a notice sent us by some ill disposed person of the Marriage of Mr. E. Menesse of the Accountant Generals' Office to Mrs. Mary Anderson, Widow of the late Mr. E. C. Anderson Librarian, and have been requested by that Gentleman to Contradict the Statement which we with pleasure do, having been assured that it is totally groundless.

BIRTHS.

On Friday the 6th Instant, the Lady of John Pollexfen, Esq of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Thomas' Church, by the Revd. Henry Davis. Senior Chaplain, Robert Henry Goodhenough Esq. of the H. C. 20th Regt. to Wilhemina, second daughter of the late William Hugh Barker Hessman Esq. Captain H. M. 22d Regt.

DEATHS.

At Sea, on the 16th of January last, on board the Ship Competitor (homeward bound) in the 31st year of her age, Mary Wife of Mr. F. Leggett, Deputy Sheriff of Bombay.
At Surat, the Wife of Mr. Frances Sheane, Barrack Master Serjeant of that Station, sincerely regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintance.
In January last, at Brighton, Edward West, son of Gilbert West Esq. and Nephew of Sir Edward West
At his house at Byculla, on Tuesday the 3d June, Mr. Julius Augustus Tomlinson, aged 31 years.
On the Evening of Saturday the 7th Inst. at his residence in Nesbitt Lane, Limjee Cowasjee in his 46th year of an illness of 5 days duration.
From his great judgement, and shrewd discernment, his long and active experience in Trade, his extensive information and varied intelligence, his loss will be much felt and long regretted by the society of Bombay in general and by the Mercantile Community Native as well as European in particular, to several of whom his qualities were most valuable and useful.

MADARS.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 26th Instant, the Lady of Robert Clerk Esq. of a Daughter.
On Saturday the 24th Instant, Mrs. Eliza Nagle, the Wife of Mr. John Nagle, Assistant Apothecary, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 13th Instant, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. J. Hallewell, Thomas D' Souza, of the Military Auditor General's Office, to Miss Anne Elizabeth Vincent.
On the 23d Instant, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. A. Webster, Senior Minister, Mr. John Dubier, of the Right Honorable the Governor's Body Guard. to Miss Sarah Gregory.

DEATHS.

At Bellery on the 16rh Instant, Lydia Maria Atkinson, the Daughter of Mr. B. H. Paine, aged one years.
At Velore, on the morning of the 24th Instant, Store Serjeant John Grant, after a lingering illness which he bore with Christian fortitude, and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relations.
At the General Hospital, on Thursday the 15th Instant, Supernumerary Serjeant J. Bolton.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 17th May, at the house of Frederick Harris, Esq. Esplanade Row, the Lady of the late Henry Harris, Assistant Surgeon, of a son.
At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 18th May, the Lady of the Reverend Mr T. Reichardt, of a still-born male child.
At Calcutta, on Monday, the 10th May, Mrs, T. Barfoot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Bhogepore, Shahabad, on the 5th May, by the Revereud R. Ewing, R. S. Coombs, Esq. to Miss Louisa Charlotte Carter, daughter of the late P. Carter, Esq. of Bhogepore.
At Meerut, on the 5th May; at St. John's Church, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Richard Carr Glyn, Esq. Civil Service, to Jane Florencia youngest daughter of the late Henry Creighton, Esq.
At Benares on the 12th May, by the Revd. J. C. Proby, Mr. Walter Charles, of the firm of Tuttle and Charles, to Mrs Esther Watson, widow of the late Mr. J. C. Watson.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 18th May, the infant daughter of Mr. John Madge, Junior.
At Calcutta, on Monday last, the 20th May, William Tate, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 36 years; deeply and sincerely regretted by those who knew and appreciated his worth.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, May, 28.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28½ *Premium.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .. ½ *Discount*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Se-
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1½ *Discount*

The 26th Regiment of Foot has received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for this Presidency—The 58th and 61st Regiments are to proceed to Ceylon. The 83d now at Ceylon is to return to England. The 72d has received orders to prepare for embarkation for the Cape of Good Hope, and the 49th on being releived at the Cape is to proceed to India.—*Gov. Gaz.*

Od Saturday last the Ship *Madras*, Captain C. Beach, from Portsmouth the 6th January, and the Cape the 7th April, arrived in the roads. The following is a list of her Passengers:—

Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Maxwell. Miss Maxwell, Mrs. Smith; A. F. Bruce, Esq. C. S.; A. Maxwell, Esq. Messrs. N. Powell and M. Blake, Writers; Messrs W. Duff and Lecl and, Medical Service: Mr. R. Farquhar, Native Infantry; Mr. J. C. Campbell, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Messrs. S. Warden, J. H. Bell, W. J. Birdwood, C. B. Hare, C. Alcock, and F. Clement, Engineers; Mr. H. Cumberlege, Mr. R. H. Potto, Mr. D. Maxwell; five Native Women and three do Men Servants.

The Ship *Milford* Captain Jellicoe, from Allepee the 18th Instant, anchored in the roads yesterday.

PASSENGERS:—Mrs. Bennet, Mrs. Jellicoe, Revd. M. Dorin, Mr. White, and Mr. Morton.

The Free Trader *Governor Harcourt*, Captain W. Tullis, left the roads yesterday for Calcutta.

We regret to state that accounts have reached us of the loss of the Brig *Enterprize*, Captain R. Cook, bound to this Port from the Northward. She was wrecked off Point Godavery on the 17th—All hands, we are happy to learn, have been saved, but no part of the Cargo.—*Madras Gaz.*

43d Government Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING OF THE SECOND CLASS.
Wednesday, the 21st May, 1828.

No. 4053 a Prize of 10.000 Rupees.
Nos. 461 3339 3440 4905 and 4951 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 602 727 786 791 1090 1446 1527 1752 1818 1844 2123 2228 2245 2266 2354 2437 2538 2627 2758 3382 3399 3437 3596 3718 4003 4707 4722 4834 4858 and 4986 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING OF THE SECOND CLASS.
Saturday, the 24th May, 1828.

No. 4143 a Prize of 5000 Rupees.
Nos. 36 3008 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.
Nos. 2236 3584 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 57 157 332 643 705 811 861 998 1134 1310 1397 1571 1916 1968 2250 2306 2640 2895 2913 3090 3213 3383 3461 3468 3809 3978 3989 3996 4087 4189 4351 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.—*Govt. Gaz.*

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT SECRITIES.

BUY. Prem.		MAY 21, 1828.	Prem.		SELL
26	0	Remittable	25	0	Disct.
Disct. 3		Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0	8	Disct.
Prem. 2		New ditto ditto		8	Disct.
5500	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5300	0	Prem

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills.	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.		CALCUTTA.	SELL	
1	10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1	11

PRICE OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	206 8	206 4
Sovereigns	each	11 10	
Guineas	ditto	11 0	
Old Goldmohurs	ditto	18 12	
New Ditto	ditto	17 0	

THE Ship *Adrian* arrived yesterday from Antwerp. Having touched at the Mauritius, she left that port on the 17th of April. We regret to state, that she brings the melancholy intelligence of the total loss of the Ship *George Canning*, Captain Clarke, from Calcutta, at that Island. From the night of the 5th till the 7th of March, a dreadful hurricane occured, driving on shore the *Adrian*, the brig *Marmion*, the bark *Hero*, and seve-

ral small craft. The *George Canning*, was riding quarantine, and, unfortunately, went down at about 3 o'clock P. M. of the 6th, when shocking to relate, the Captain, Chief Officer, the Doctor and Passengers, together with half of the crew, perished at the same time. On referring to the Gazette of the 21st of January last, we observe that the Passengers by the *Canning*, were Messrs. Barthoud, Wadd, and Braham, Merchants.

The Sugar planters, both at the Mauritius and Bourbon, had suffered considerably by the hurricane. The *David Clarke*, *Belle Alliance*, *Jane*, and *Elizabath*, had arrived from Calcutta.—*Govt. Gaz, May*, 22.

An extra report issued yesterday afternoon, announced the arrival of the H. C.'s Ship *Berwickshire* date of departure not mentioned, this vessel is one of the second dispatch of ships of the season, which was to be in the Downs on the 6th February, and probably sailed about the 10th of that month. The January ships, the *Thomas Coutts*, and *Sir David Scott* cannot be far behind the *Berwickshire*, as she has already the start of them by eleven or twelve days and the *Reliance*, which was to sail with her, must doubtless be close at her heels.

We are in hourly expectation of receiving our files or Letters from which we will give the heads of intelligence in *an Extra*.

Foreign News.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Feb. 5.

The cannon announces the opening of the Chambers, at the moment when I take the pen to write to you. The King just now is reading his discourse. This Royal document was received with great impatience, as it announces the system which the new Ministry propose to follow, if they really have any system.

The Deputies have already arrived in great numbers. The preparatory sitting of Saturday was not without interest as on preceding years. The members examined one another with curiosity, the parties observed the countenances of their friends or opponents, to ascertain the sentiments favourable to their views. The left side, so deserted since 1824, which for four years, only 16 deputies, and among them only seven orators, have with much intrepidity and constancy defended the rights of the country, was covered with deputies, among whom appeared many whom experience, rectitude of principle, and the lessons of the Electoral Colleges, have brought into, and fixed in the Constitutional ranks. It is absurd to distinguish this part of the Chamber into the extreme left and the left centre. This designation only serves to confuse the public mind. The same cannot be said of the right side, in which the left may expect to find auxiliary suffrages. Two clubs, or meetings of Deputies, are already formed. The one assembles in a house of the rue de Grillon. It receives the remains of the friends of the preceding Ministry, and some Deputies of the counter-opposition. The other meets in the well-known hotel of your countrymen, under the name of *the Hotel des Etrangers*, in the rue Neuve Bateliere, and is composed of the Deputies of the left. Its influence will be considerable, both on account of the number of its members, and the talents with which they are distinguished.

In the presence of such rigorous combatants what attitude will the Ministry take? Its first care has been to complete itself; and is it completed in a manner, to correct the vice of its origin, and to effect its consolidation? There was at the Court of Cassation, a young magistrate, to whom is ascribed extensive judicial knowledge, and an easy elocution; but who, not having yet undergone the ordeal of a political assembly, has not been able to gain public confidence. Still it is this young magistrate whom the Ministry have received as their colleague, and who succeeds to the grave Portalis of Bermopolis, and to the learned and eloquent Royer Collard, in his important functions of Grand Master of the University. He is, besides, made a Minister of State, and introduced into the Council of Ministers,—a thing difficult to be understood. Do they mean to say that he will not transact business with the King? Then what becomes of the Royal ordinance which creates a Minister of Public Instruction? With whom will this Minister of State transact business? With the Minister of the Interior, or the Keeper of the Seals, who has signed the ordinance for his nomination? Will he be admitted to the Council over which his Majesty presides, when he is called? Will he only be enabled to sit in the Chambers occasionally, when his presence is required in the capacity of a Royal Commissioner? All these questions require a solution, and this awkward position must create many embarrassments.

M. de Vatismenil, Grand Master of the University, an ardent auxiliary of the Congregation on several occasions, not a declared political enemy of political writers; and to remember acts, the remembrance of which is distressing, does not add the misfortune of being a Jesuit, or at least of being affiliated with the Congregation? This question is put with an anxiety which you may easily conceive: nevertheless, it is announced that we are to have a declaration of principles from him, though I very much doubt that the essential words will be wanting. M. de Vatismenil is the son of a late councellor in the Parliament of Normandy, subsequently a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of the Eure. His mother, a very interesting woman, was assassinated in her own bed-chamber, at 23 years of age. The new Grand Master, whose appointment was announced on Friday, was introduced to the Court on Sunday morning in his grand costume, which is a long robe of violet-coloured velvet, trimmed with ermine. This costume, so promptly prepared, excited a smile among the courtiers, and created a belief that the young Grand Master had been previously apprised of the honour intended him.

What is the motive for this new nomination, which brings no support to Government, and which certainly has occasioned it the loss of some votes in the Chamber?

The Jesuits have applauded it, the Congregation has uttered a cry of joy. Is this joy well founded, or will it be only transitory? We shall see.

The Ministers have not yet knocked at the doors of the Constitutional party, or sought support where alone it can be found. Placed between the Court and the country, it does not feel the importance of supporting itself by the country against the Court, which detests it, and which regrets the dismissal of its predecessors. M. Roy, Minister of Finance, has at last transacted business with his Majesty. His audience was very long. It is said that there will be announced to the Chambers a very considerable deficit, but not to an extent alarming to our credit.

M. de La Bourdonnaye, who for some days past has been prominently brought before the public, is now again in the shade. He did not find in his colleagues that support which he expected from them, and his importance immediately ceased. It is said that secondary places in the Administration are reserved for MM. Bacot de Roman, for M. Gautheir of the Gironde, and others. I doubt much whether the latter, a rich shipowner, beloved and respected in his department, would choose to sacrifice his independence and his popularity, by joining the existing Administration, whose principles are uncertain, and whose solidity is far from inspiring confidence.

The mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated yesterday with great pomp. The new peers attracted great attention, and their presence renewed the disgust which the great and extravagant promotion of which they made part generally excited over the whole kingdom. The Deputies especially, who were nobly elevated to the peerage for performing the ignoble functions of censors, attracted particular notice.

To-morrow will commence the verification of the powers of the Deputies, and the discussion upon the elections. This discussion will be grave and severe.

The Archbishop of Paris has ordered a nine day's prayers in his diocese, to invoke light from on high on the deliberations of the Chamber of Deputies. They will begin by the prayers of the *forty hours*, on the exposition of the Holy Sacrament. These pious ceremonies are never now in use, except upon great calamities, when it is necessary either to prevent their approach or to implore their termination. The other bishops are about to follow this example. When we see our prelates, whose political conduct has been marked by toleration, joining the hypocrites who affect to regard the meeting of the most noble and patriotic assembly which we have perhaps ever had, as a public calamity, and exciting against it an absurd and stupid fanaticism, we are deeply afflicted. All these manœuvres have for their object to create alarm in the mind of the King, whose religious sentiments become more exalted every day. Louis XVIII. was right when he said—"It will be seen what the surplices of my brother are." The Archbishop of Paris, in his public order on the occasion, commands prayers to the *Sacred Heart* of Christ. This is the distinction of the Jesuits—the *Sacred Heart* is a devotion of the congregation, and a Romish superstition justly condemned by our old parliaments; but can a man be an Archbishop of Paris, and a Peer of France, and not wish to join to these high dignities the splendour of a cardinal's hat; and this hat is given by Rome. It must excite your pity to see your neighbours returning to these shameful and dangerous absurdities.

P. S. I have just seen the *Moniteur*, which contains the circular of M. de Vatismonil to the Rectors of the University Academies. The principles which it contains are praiseworthy, but, as I mentioned to you, the essential words are wanting; nevertheless, we may augur from the declaration of the Grand Master a loyal conduct. Let us wait.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT]

PARIS, Feb. 5.

I have sent you a copy of the King's speech at the opening of the Chambers. I have only time to tell you that the Liberal Opposition is in general satisfied with it. It contains passages which they listen to with extreme pleasure, particularly that which related to the battle of Navarino. A fear was entertained that the Ministers would make Charles X. speak with regret of this victory, and with affection for the Turks. We have been agreeably disappointed.

The Opposition are as much satisfied with the omissions in the Royal speech as with the principles which it contains. For several years past the Administration has been in the habit of inserting in the Royal speech phrases against the licentiousness of the journals, against the spreading spirit of philosophy, and against the tendency of public opinion. We find nothing of the kind in the address of this year. On the contrary, the Government promises to give institutions which we have vainly solicited since the restoration. In a word, if the Ministry is undecided, the speech is very significant. It was remarked, that the King pronounced with particular emphasis all those passages which were calculated to flatter public opinion.

I told you in one of my late letters, that all the Jesuitical projects which were ascribed to the Court might vanish in the face of the Chamber of Deputies. This, in fact, has happened: M. de la Bourdonnaye, who had accepted office, was not able to retain it for 24 hours. The appointment of M. de Vatismonil produced at first a bad impression on the public mind; but this new Minister has endeavoured to satisfy public opin on by a circular, which you will find to-day in the *Moniteur*. If he acts up to the spirit which it evinces, he will conciliate the nation.

The Chamber of Deputies is divided into three clubs. Up to the present moment, that of the Liberals is double the number of the other two put together. It is impossible as yet to estimate exactly the forces, because all the deputies have not yet ranged themselves under the respective colours.

It is announced that there will be a deficit of 200,000,000 (8,000,000*l.* sterling), and it is believed that the Government will be obliged to cover it with a loan. This occasioned a fall in the funds.

English Extracts.

At the Court at Windsor, the 13th day of February 1828 present the King's Most Exellent Majesty in Council,

Whereas by an act passed in the 57th year of his late Majesty's reign. cap. 57th entitled "An act to empower His Majesty to suspend the training and regulate the quotas of the militia," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty by any order or orders in council, to suspend the calling out of the militia of the United Kingdom, or of any part of the United Kingdom, or of any country, riding, shire, stewartry, city, town; or place, for the purpose of being trained and exercised in any year, and to order and direct that no training or exercising of the militia of the United Kingdom, or of any part of the United Kingdom, or of any county or counties, riding or ridings, shire or shires, stewartry or stewartries, city or cities, town or towns, or place or places, specified in any such order or orders in council, shall take place in any year, any thing contained in any act or acts of Parliament relating to the militia to the contrary notwithstanding: and whereas it is deemed expedient, that such training or exercising should be dispensed with in the present year; it is ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that the calling out of the militia of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, for the purpose of being trained and exercised in the present year be suspended; and that no training or exercising of the said militia do take place in the present year.

JAS. BULLER.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Feb. 12.

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint George Jackson Esq., to be His Majesty's Commissary Judge, in the room of Daniel Molloy Hamilton, Esq., deceased, to the several mixed Commissions established at Sierra Leone, under the treaties and conventions between His Majesty and the King of the Netherlands, His Majesty and the Catholic King, His Majesty and his Most Faithful Majesty, and His Majesty and the emperor of Brazil, for the prevention of illegal traffic in slaves, and pursuant to the several acts of Parliament passed for carrying those treaties and conventions into effect.

February 15.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Unwin Addington, Esq., (formerly Secretary to His Majesty's Legation to the United States of America, and lately one of His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for negotiating a treaty with the said United States) to be His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet at Frankfort.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER, Feb. 13.

The King has been this day pleased to appoint Edmund Hornby, of Dalton-hall, Esq., to be Sheriff of the country Palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 14.

The King has been pleased to appoint David Earl of Airlie to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Forfar, in the room of Archibald Lord Douglas, deceased.

The King has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing Dr. Herbert Jenner to be His Majesty's Advocate-General, in room of Sir Christopher Robinson.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Feb. 12.

To be Unattached Captains in the Army on half-pay—First Lieutenant of Artillery Mark Evans; First Lieutenant of Artillery Anthony Robinson Harrison; First Lieutenant of Artillery John Street.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant John Edward Tapp, to be First Lieutenant, vice Evans; Second Lieutenant Richard M. Poulden, to be First Lieutenant, vice Harrison; Second Lieutenant John M'Coy, to be First Lieutenant, vice Street, Captain James Smith Law, from unattached half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice Day, retired upon half-pay.

Ordnance Medical Department—Second Assistantt Surgeon Thomas Pretswood Lucas, M. D., to be First Assistant-Surgeon, vice Nixon, retired on half-pay; William Kelly, gent., to be Second Assistant-Surgeont vice Lucas, promoted.

February 13.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Captain John Morse Stephens, from unattached half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice Grant, deceased; First Lieutenant George Charlton, from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, to be an unattached Captain in the Army on half-pay; Second Lieutenant Henry Walter Hinchliffe, to be First Lieutenant, vice Charlton; Captain William Lemoine, from unattached half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice Charters, retired on half-pay.

February 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Major-General Wiltshire Wilson, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Laye, deceased.

WAR OFFICE.—Feb. 18.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet William Roebuck, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Williamson, who retires; Charles Thornhill Warrington, gent, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Roebuck.

21st Regiment of Foot—Sergeant-Major Archibald Fairgreave, to be Quartermaster, vice William Walsh, who retires upon full-pay.

22d Ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel James Fleming, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Taylor, deceased.

28th Ditto—Major Hon. Henry Dundas, from the half-pay, to be Major, vice Edward Brackenbury who exchanges, receiving the difference.

36th Ditto—Lieutenant James Thompson, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Godfrey Harcourt Shenley, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

40th Ditto—Lieutenant George Adamson Stanley, from the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, to be Lieutenant, vice Gun, whose appointment has not taken place.

41st Ditto—Ensign Charles William Perkins Magra, to be Lieutenant, without purchase,

To be Ensigns—William May, gent., by purchase, vice Fitzgerald, appointed to the 60th Foot;—Chambers, gent., without purchase, vice Magra.

To be Adjutant—Lieutenant William Dyer, vice Cochrane, promoted.

43d Ditto—Lieutenant Samuel Tryon, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Grey, promoted; Ensign Henry Bruere, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tryon; Frederick Paris Saunders, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bruere.

45th Ditto—Ensign William Elliott, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cooke, whose promotion by purchase, has been cancelled.

57th Ditto—Captain Humphrey Robert Hartley, to be Major, by purchase, vice Campbell, whose promotion has not taken place.

58th Ditto—Ensign Cyprian Bridge, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackenzie, promoted.

60th Ditto—Ensign William Henry Fitzgerald, from the 41st Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cross, promoted.

74th Ditto—Captain Eyre John Crabb, to be Major, by purchase, vice Moore, who retires; Lieutenant Joseph Crips to be Captain, by purchase, vice Crabb; Ensign Henry Charles Pocock, to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Crips.

To be Ensigns, by purchase—Gentleman Cadet Henry Hewitt Thompson, from the Royal Military College, vice Cockburn, appointed to the 79th Foot; Duncan Fraser, gent., vice Pocock.

81st Ditto—Henry John Clifford, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Peter, who retires.

89th Ditto—Lieutenant Fleming Pinkstan O'Reilly, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Henry John Lindsey, who exchanges receiving the difference.

2d West India Regiment—Lieutenant Warren Luttrell Purvis Moriarty, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Thomas Johnson Williams, deceased.

Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies—Lieutenant Robert Wormwould Cooke, from half-pay 16th Foot, to be Lieutenant, repaying the difference he received to the Half-pay Fund, vice Stanley, appointed to the 40th Foot.

Unattached—Captain Hon. Charles Grey, from the 43d Foot, to be Major of Infantry, by purchase.

Hospital Staff-Assistant-Surgeon John Benjamin Waterson, to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice Hume, deceased; Hospital-Assistant James Ferguson, M. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Waterson.

Memoranda—Ensign George Macdonell, of the 2d West India Regiment has been superseded, being absent without leave; Major Charles Mackenzie (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) half-pay unattached, has been allowed to dispose of his half-pay.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Feb. 18.

Roal Regiment of Artillery—Second Captain John Eyre, of the Royal Artillery, to be as unattached Captain in the Army.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LONDON STEAM CARRIAGE.

The London Steam Carriage is the invention of Mr. Gurney, of Argyle-street, a gentleman well known in the scientific world as the author of "Lectures on Chemical Science," who, after a variety of experiments during the last two years, has at length brought his plan to perfection.

We shall proceed to describe the carriage of which the above Plate affords an accurate view; and this we shall do rather generally, as a table of reference is attached, in which each branch of the machine is numbered and minutely explained. By the ingenious contrivance of Mr. Gurney, all apprehensions on the score of danger are entirely dissipated; and, even from the bursting of his tubes there is not the distant chance of mischief to the passengers. This is a tubular boiler, constructed upon philosophical principles, and upon a plan totally distinct from any thing previously in use. Instead of being, as in ordinary cases, a large vessel closed on all sides with the exception of the valves and steam conductors, which a high pressure or accidental defect may burst, and involve in destruction all those in its neighbourhood, it is composed of a succession of welded iron pipes, perhaps 40 in number, screwed together in the manner of the common gas pipes, at given distances, extending in a direct line and in a row, at equal distances from a small reservoir of water to the distance of about a yard and a half, and then curving over in a semi-circle of about half a yard in diameter, returning in parallel lines to the pipes beneath, to a reservoir above; thus forming a sort of inverted horse-shoe. The water being supplied, and the steam distributed, as we shall hereafter describe. This horse-shoe of pipes, in fact, forms the boiler, and the space between is the furnace; the whole being inclosed with sheet-iron. The only possible accident that could happen would be, the bursting of one of these barrels, and a temporary diminution of the steam power of one-fortieth part. The effects of the accident could, of course, only be felt within its own inclosure; and the engineer could, in ten minutes, repair the injury by extracting the wounded barrel, and plugging up the holes at each ends, for the which purpose he would be provided with the proper materials. Having thus described the boiler, we shall now endeavour to render the other details equally clear. It will appear not a little singular that Mr. Gurney, who was educated a medical man, has actually made the construction of the human body, and of animals in general, the model of his invention. His reservoirs of steam and water, or rather "separators," as they are called, and which are seen at the end of our plate, are, as it were, the heart of his steam apparatus; the lower pipes of the boiler are the arteries, and the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the *Proprietors*, at the Gazette Press, No. 10, Military Square, by *Thomas Rigby*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. W[illegible] Received.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the Proprietors, wh[illegible] to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11TH 1828.

(Contined from the Gazette.)

upper pipes the veins. The water, which is the substitute for blood, is first sent from the reservoirs into the pipes—the operation of fire soon produces steam, which ascends through the pipes to the upper part of the reservoir, carrying with it a portion of water into the seperaters, which of course descends to the lower part, and returns to fill the pipes which have been exhausted by the evaporation of the steam—the steam above pressing it down with an elastic force, so as to keep the arteries or pipes constantly full, and preserve a regular circulation. In the centre of the separaters are perforated steam pipes, which ascend nearly to the tops, those tops being of course hermetically closed, so as to prevent the escape of the steam. Through these pipes the steam descends with its customary force, and is conducted by one main pipe all along under the carriage to the end of the platform, which is, in point of fact, the water-tank, where it turns under till it reaches two large branch pipes which communicate with the cylinders, from which the pistons move and give motion to the machinary. The cranks of the axle are thus set in action, and the rotatory movement is given to the wheels. By the power thus engendered also a pump is worked, and which, by means of a flexible hose, pumps, the water into the boiler, keeping the supply complete. The tank is to be replenished at the end of certain stages, by a very simple process; but it is calculated that it will hold sufficient (60 gallons) for one hour's consumption. The furnace, too, within the boiler, is also calculated to contain a sufficient supply of coke or charcoal for a similar period, and may be fed with equal facility. So much for boiler and adjuncts, and now to the coach itself. In point of form this vehicle is similar to the ordinary stage coaches; but rather large, and stands higher, the roof being nine feet from the ground. The seats for the outside passengers are as usual; and those who ride in the back seats are not liable to be annoyed by the smoke from the chimneys of the furnace; for in the first instance, there is no smoke, coke or charcoal being used; in the second, the chimneys are above level of the seated passenger; and, lastly, the motion of the carriage will always disperse the heated rarefied air coming from the flues.

The present carriage would carry, conveniently, six inside and fifteen ontside passengers independent of the guide, who is also the engineer. In front of the coach is a very capacious boot—while behind, that which assumes the appearance of a boot is the case for the boiler and the furnace, form which, in cold weather, a certain degree of heat may be obtained, if required. The length of the vehicle from end to end, is 15 feet; and with the pole and pilot wheels, 20 feet. The diameter of the hind wheels is five feet; of the front wheels three feet nine inches; and of the pilot wheels three feet. There is a treble perch, by which the machinery is supported, and beneath which two propellers in going up a hill, may be set in motion, somewhat similar to the action of a horse's legs under similar circumstances, which assist the power of the engine in forcing the carriage to the summit, in case, of snow &c. In descending a hill, there is a break fixed on the hind wheel to increase the friction; but, independent of this, the guide has the power of lessening the force of the steam to any extent, by means of the lever to his right hand, which operates upon what is called the throttle valve, and by which he may stop the action of the steam altogether and effect a counter vacuum in the cylinders. By this means also he regulates the rate of progress on the road, going at a pace of two miles or ten miles per hour, or even quicker if necessary. There is another lever also, by which he can stop the vehicle *instanter*, and, in fact, in a moment reverse the motinh of the wheels, so as to prevent accident, as is the practice with the paddles of steam vessels. The duty of the guide, who sits in front, is to keep the vehicle in its proper course, which he does by means of the pilot wheels acting upon the pole, with a facility scarcely conceivable. This pole, like the handle of a garden chair, enables the guide to avoid all obstacles, to turn corners. &c.e

The total weight of the carriage and all its apparatus, estimated at one ton and a half. When the carriage is in progress the machinery is not heard, nor is there so much vibration as in an ordinary vehicle, from the superior solidity of the structure. The engine has a 12-horse power, but may be increased to 16; while the actual power in use, except in ascending a hill, is but eight horse.

Given stations will be appointed for replenishing the tank and the furnace, a such distances as will keep the supply perfect. Rain-water will be used in preference to spring or river water, as the latter produces an incrustation of lime in the pipes, which would ultimately close them up; but even in such a case there is a remedy; for by an application of a cheap chemical solvent the lime is dissolved, and blown out at pleasure-

As to turnpikes, no regulation has yet been made, nor will the Marquis of Lansdowne notice the subject until 40 steam-carriages shall be on the road.

EXPLANATION OF THE REFERENCES TO MR. GURNEY'S CARRIAGE

1. The guide and engineer, to whom the whole management of the machinery and conduct of the carriage is entrusted- Besides this man, a guard will be employed, whose duty it will be to look after the luggage and passengers.—2. The handle which guides the pole and pilot wheel.—3. The pilot wheels.—4. The pole --5. The fore boot, for luggage.—6. The "throttle valve" of the main steam pipe, which, by means of the handle, is opened or closed at pleasure, the power of the steam and progress of the carriage being thereby regulated, from one, to ten or twenty miles per hour.—7. The tank for water, running from end to end, and the full breadth of the carriage: it will contain 60 gallons of water—8. The carriage, painted claret colour, and lined with cloth of the same hue, capable of holding six inside passengers.—9. The Outside passengers, of which the carriage will carry fifteen.—10. The hind boot, containing the boiler and furnace. The boiler is encased with sheet-iron and between the pipes are the coke and charcoal, the front being closed with an iron door. The pipes extend from the cylindrical reservoir of water at the bottom to the cylindrical chamber for steam at the top, forming a succession of lines, something like a horse-shoe turned edgeway. The steam enters the "seperators" through large pipes, which are so observable on the plan "11 Separators," in which the steam is separated from the water, the water descending and is thence conducted to its proper destination and returning to the boiler, while the steam ascends, and is forced into the steam pipes or main arteries of the machine.—12. The pump, by which the water is pumped from the tank, by means of a flexible hose, to the reservoir, communicating with the boiler.---13- The main pipe, descending from the "separators," and proceeding in a direct line under the body of the coach to the "throttle valve," (No. 6), and thence, under the tank, to the cylinders)No. 16), from which the pistons work.---14. Flues of the furnace, four in number, from which there is no smoke, coke and charcoal only being nsed.---15. The perches, of which there are three, conjoined, to support the machinery.---16. The cylinders. There is one between each perch.--17. Valve motion, admitting steam alternately to each side of the pistons.---18. Cranks, operating on the axle; at the ends of the axle are crotches (No. 21), which as the axle turns round, catch projecting pieces of iron on the boxes of the wheels, and give them the [illegible] thus operated upon.--19. Propellers, which, as the carriage ascends a hill, are set in motion and move like the hind legs of a horse, catching the ground, and then forcing the machine forwards, increasing the rapidity of its motion, and assisting the steam power.---20. The drag, which is applied to increase friction on the wheel in going down hill.---21. The clutch, by which the wheel is sent round.---22. The safety valve, hich regulates the proper pressure of the steam in the pipe.---23. The orifice for filling the tank. This is done by means of a flexible hose and a funnel, and occupies but a few seconds.

Mr. Perkin's explanation of the bursting of steamboilers is, that the water is suffered to get so low as to bring a portion of the boiler not covered with water in contact with the fire; this becomes red hot, and imparts its heat to the steam; the redness gradually extends itself below the water, which is at length repelled from the water, and thrown up among the hot steam (like a pot suddenly boiling over), which overcharged steam, immediately imparting its excessive heat to the water, forms steam of the greatest power, and occasions the disastrous explosion.

In the steam artillery, which Mr. Perkins is constructing for the French Government, he guarantees the perfect safety of the generator, its indestructibility, the ability to keep the steam up at any required temperature for any length of time, and its great economy. The piece of ordnance is to throw sixty balls of four pounds each in a minute, with the correctness of the rifled musket, and to a proportionate distance. A musket is also attached to the same generator for throwing a stream of lead from the bastion of a fort, and is made so far portable as to be capable of being moved from one bastion to another. This musket is to throw from one hundred to one thousand bullets per minute, as occasion may require, and that for any length of time.

The ground-floor of the church of Semenooskoye contains a warm church, and above is the cool church; in the one divine service is performed in winter, the other is only used during summer. The severity of the climate has rendered this arrangement very common in the churches throughout the Russian dominions—a practice equally useful and advantageous for the health of the lieges of the Tsar.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EDINBURGH STEAM CARRIAGE.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers a very accurate drawing of Mr. Burstall's steam carriage, which we hope shortly to see travelling in full career.

The coach is exactly of the common form, and carries six inside and twelve outside passengers, but it has an additional pair of wheels behind for supporting the boiler. The length of the model is 5½ feet, its height 29 inches; the length of the full-sized coach, with its engine, will be 22 feet, its height 7 feet 4 inches. The steersman or driver sits in front, and, by turning a circular horizontal plate C, gives the first pair of wheels a direction to the right or the left, as in a common coach, when the bends of the road require it. The boiler B. is supported by an iron frame, extending from the second to the third pair of wheels. It is shaped like a bee-hive or cone, and will be about 4½ feet high in the full machine, exclusive of the chimney. The fire is in the middle, and the water and steam on the outside. The engine is on the high-pressure principle; and the boiler, which is of copper, is made strong enough to bear a pressure of 300 pounds on the inch, though it is intended to work with only 25 pounds. Two cylinders are employed as in ships. They occupy the hind boot, resting exactly on the axle of the middle wheels, and in the model are three inches in diameter, with a stroke of three inches. The cistern A is below. The engine pumps up water for itself, which passes from the cistern by a pipe; another pipe E conveys the steam to the cylinders; a third pipe I carries off the waste steam from the cylinders into the chimney, from which, being expanded by the heat, it escapes invisibly. The engine when worked with steam of 25 pounds, will be of ten-horse power in the full-sized carriage, and the whole weight of the engine and carriage, with the charge of fuel and water, will be about 3 tons.

The model carriage which was atwork last week, travelled round a circle of 17 feet diameter, on an uneven deal floor, with a speed equal to seven or eight miles an hour. It carried no load, but this was of little consequence, because, in point of fact, the weight of machine itself, with its fuel and water, is so great, that a full assortment of passengers makes, but an inconsiderable addition to it. It will be exhibited with a load equivalant to the weight of eighteen passengers. We need not inform persons skilled in mechanics, that the mode adopted of exhibiting its performance necessarily does it injustice; for the loss of power is unavoidably great when a machine like this with six wheels, travels in a circle, the diameter of which is only three or four times its own length.

Mr. Burstall has avoided one error into which Mr. Gurney seems to us to have fallen. The boiler, which forms so great a part of the entire weight, is placed near the ground, and the cistern being under the axle of the middle wheels, the centre of gravity of the whole machine is thus kept much lower than in Mr. Gurney's which must contribute greatly to the stability and safety of the vehicle. The steam coaches will travel by stages like the vehicles now in use; they will require to stop about once an hour, to renew a supply of water and fuel; but a very few minutes will suffice for the operation.

With regaded to the danger attending the use of [illegible] our own impression is, that it will be smaller than what attaches to our present modes of conveyance. If nothing less than a speed of eight or ten miles an hour will serve us, we must be dragged by horses which have a good deal of blood in them; and such horses will now and then have their freaks, and set the skill and prudence of the driver at defiance. But the steam-power, if the apparatus is rightly [constructed, has no will of its own, but will always be amenable to the hand of the steersman. With proper precautions, the danger of explosion may be entirely obviated.

We do not take upon us to pronounce as to the final success of Messrs. Burstall and Hill's attempt. We have little doubt that a steam-coach capable of travelling will soon be constructed, and we think they have as fair a chance to succeed as any of their competitors. But the task of making a machine that shall have sufficient motive power to carry a ton or a ton and a half, besides its own weight, and to encounter all the inequalities of declivity and surface occuring in our common roads; that shall also work steadily amidst the incessant shaking and jolting produced by its rapid motion, involves many difficulties, for which allowance must be made. Persuaded as we are, however, that these difficulties are superable, we shall not despair of the improvement, though first, and second, and even third trials end in failure. We do not forget that nearly thirty years, elapsed between the building of Mr. Miller's boat and the introduction of steam navigation into common use, during all which time the opinion of superficial observers was, that steam navigation had been brought to the test of experiment, and found impracticable.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABOVE CARRIAGE.

A. Water Cistern—B. The Boiler—C. Steering Wheel, with the Conductor—D. Steel Frame which carries the Boiler—E. The Curved Steam Pipe to supply the Engines—F. Hand Pump and Pipe to fill the Boiler—G. Safety Valve—H. Notice Cocks—I. Eduction Pipe to take the Steam from the Engine to Chimney—K. The Crank—L. L. Pan for the Cinders.

LORD BYRON and some of his CONTEMPORARIES.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

(From the *New Monthly Magazine* for January.)

(Concluded.)

Of his Lordship's good state in the fine arts, the following passage presents no indication:—

"Lord Byron knew nothing of the fine arts, and did not affect to care for them. He pronounced Rubens a dauber. The only pictures I remember to have seen in his rooms (with the exception of the Italian family pictures that remained in the houses which he occupied) were a print of Jupiter and Antiope, and another of his little daughter, whom he always mentioned with pride. Pope, before he spoke of Handel, applied to Arbuthnot to know whether the composer really deserved what was said of him. It was after making a similar inquiry respecting Mozart, that Lord Byron wrote the passage in his notes to *Don Juan*, giving him the preference to Rossini. Rossini was his real favourite. He liked his dash and animal spirits. All the best music, he said, was lively—an opinion in which few lovers of it will agree with him. One day he was splenetic enough on the subject of music. He said that all lovers of music were effeminate. He was not in good humour, and had heard me, that morning, dabbling on a piano-forte. This was to provoke me to be out of humour myself, but I was provoked enough not to oblige him. I was ill, with an internal fever preying upon me, and full of cares of all sorts. He, the objector to effeminacy, was sitting in health and wealth, with rings on his fingers, and baby-work to his shirt; and he had just issued, like a Sultan, out of his bath. I was, nevertheless, more tranquil than he, ill and provoked as I was. I said that the love of music might be carried to a pitch of effeminacy, like any other pleasure, but that he would find it difficult to persuade the world, that Alfred, and Epaminondas, and Martin Luther, and Frederick II., all eminent lovers of music, were effeminate men. He made no answer. I had spoilt a stanza in *Don Juan*.

His Lordship's opinions of England and his countrymen are thus stated by Mr. Hunt:—

"He cared nothing at all for England. He disliked the climate; he disliked the manners of the people; he did not think them a bit better than other nations; and had he entertained all these opinions in a spirit of philosophy, he would have been right: for it does not become a man of genius to 'give up,' even to his country, 'what is meant for mankind.' He was not without some of this spirit; but undoubtedly his greatest dislike of England was owing to what he had suffered there, and to the ill opinion which he thought was entertained of him. It was this that annoyed him in Southey. I believe if he entertained a mean opinion of the talents of any body, it was of Southey's; and he had the greatest contempt for his political conduct (a feeling which is more common with men of letters than Mr. Southey fancies;) but he believed that the formal and the foolish composed the vast body of the middle orders in England: with these he looked upon Mr. Southey as in great estimation; and whatever he did to risk individual good opinion—however he prefered fame and a 'sensation,' at all hazards—he did not like to be thought ill of by any body of people."

We conclude this hasty notice of Mr. Hunt's very interesting work with a few anecdotes, selected almost at random from the early part of the volume:—

"I passed a melancholy time at Albaro, walking about the stony alleys, and thinking of Mr. Shelley. My intercourse with Lord Byron, though less than before, was considerable; and we were always, as the phrase, is, 'on good terms.' He knew what I felt, for I said it. I also knew what he thought for he said that, 'in a manner,' and he was in the habit of giving you a good deal to understand in what he did not say. In the midst of all his strange conduct, he professed a great personal regard. He would do the most humiliating things, insinuate the bitterest, of me and my friends, and then affect to do all away with a soft word, protesting that nothing he ever said was meant to apply to myself.

"I will take this opportunity of recording some anecdotes as they occur to me. We used to walk in the grounds of the Casa Saluzzi, talking for the most part of indifferent matters, and endeavouring to joke away the consciousness of our position. We joked even upon our differences of opinion. It was a jest between us, that the only book that was unequivocally a favourite on both sides, was Boswell's '*Life of Johnson*.' I used to talk of Johnson when I saw him out of temper, or wished to avoid other subjects. He asked me one day, how I should have felt in Johnson's company? I said it was difficult to judge, because, living in other times, and one's character being modified by them, I could not help thinking of myself as I was now, and Johnson as he was in times previous; so that it appeared to me that I should have been somewhat Jacobinical in his company, and not disposed to put up with his *ipse dixits*. He, said, that Johnson would have awed him, he treated Lords with so much respect. This was better said than it was meant to be, and I have no doubt was very true. Johnson would have made him a bow like a church warden; and Lord Byron would have been in a flutter of worshipped acquiescence. He liked to imitate Johnson, and say, 'Why, Sir,' in a high mouthing way, rising, and looking about him.

"Like many other wise theorists on this subject, he had wilfully shut his eyes to the practice, though I do not mean to say he was excessive in eating and drinking. He had only been in the ha-

bit, latterly, of taking too much for his particular temperament—a fault, in one respect, the most pardonable in those who are not aware of it, the uneasiness of a sedentary stomach tempting them to the very indulgence that is hurtful. I know what it is; and beg, in this, as on other occasions, not to be supposed to imply anything to my own advantage, when I am upon points that may be construed to the disadvantage of others. But he had got fat, and then, went to the other extreme. He came to me one day out of another *room*, and said, with great glee, 'Look here, what do you say to this?' at the same time doubling the lapels of his coat one over the other:—'three months ago,' added he, 'I could not button it.' Sometimes, though rarely, with a desperate payment of his virtue, he would make an outrageous dinner; eating all sorts of things that were unfit for him, and suffering accordingly next day. He once sent to Paris for one of the travelling pies they make there—things that distribute indigestion by return of post, and cost three or four guineas. Twenty crowns,' I think, he gave for it. He tasted, and dined. The next day he was fain to make a present of six eighths of it to an envoy.

"It is a credit to my noble acquaintance, that he was by far the pleasantest when he had got wine in his head. The only time I invited myself to dine with him, I told him I did it on that account, and that I meant to push the bottle so, that he should intoxicate me with his good company. He said he would have a set-to; but he never did it. I believe he was afraid. It was a little before he left Italy; and there was a point in contest between us (not regarding myself,) which he thought perhaps I should persuade him to give up. When in his cups, which was not often, nor immoderately, he was inclined to be tender; but not weakly so, nor lachrymose. I know not how it might have been with every body, but he paid me the compliment of being excited to his very best feelings: and when I rose late to go away, he would hold me down, and say with a look of entreaty, 'Not yet.' Then it was that I seemed to talk with the proper natural Byron as he ought to have been; and there was not a sacrifice I could not have made to keep him in that temper, and see his friends love him, as much as the world admired. Next morning it was all gone. His intimacy with the worst part of mankind had got him again in its chilling crust; and nothing remained but to despair and joke."

"In his wine he would volunteer an imitation of somebody, generally of Incledon. He was not a good mimic in the detail, but he could give a lively broad sketch; and over his cups his imitations were good-natured, which was seldom the case at other times. His Incledon was vocal. I made pretension to the oratorical part; and between us, we boasted that we made up the entire phenomenon. Mr. Mathews would have found it defective; or rather, he would not; for had he been there, we should judiciously have secreted our pretensions, and had the true likeness. We just knew enough of the matter to make proper admirers."

"Mr. Hazlitt had some reason to call him 'a sublime coxcomb.' Who but he (or Rochester, perhaps, whom he resembled) would have thought of avoiding Shakspeare, lest he should be thought to owe him anything! And, talking of Napoleon, he delighted, when he took the additional name of Noel in consequence of his marriage with an heiress, to sing himself N. B.; 'because,' said he, 'Buonaparte and I are the only public persons whose initials are the same.'"

THE CLUBS OF LONDON.

FIGHTING FITZGERALD.

WHILST on the subject of *sinister admission* to the club, the writer cannot do better than relate the very singular and whimsical manner in which Mr. George Robert Fitzgerald *forced* his way into Brookes's. This personage, it is well known, though nearly related to one of the first families in Ireland, (*Leinster*,) was publicly executed in the year 1786, for a murder which he had coolly premeditated; and which he and others had perpetrated in a most cruel and cowardly manner.

The fame, or rather infamy, which encircled his brows, from having been the survivor in a great many duels, became, at length, the cause of the most ferocious haughtiness; and greatly increased his overbearing and quarrelsome disposition. His duelling propensities, however, kept him out of all the first clubs in London, and rendered him at once, both an object of terror and of hatred; and even when he was introduced at the Court of France, where single combat was not so much reprehended as in Great Britain, the young Monarch, (the unfortunate Louis XVI.,) could not help showing his abhorrence of a professed duellist, by uttering a most deserved sarcasm on Fitzgerald, and by refusing to admit him a second time to his levée.

The Gentleman who introduced him (the English Ambassador,) having said, "I have the honour to introduce to your Majesty, Mr Fitzgerald, an Irishman of high descent; who, in his time, has successfully fought no less than eighteen duels, and always killed his man;" the King replied, "Monsieur L'Ambassadeur, I have read your famous English history of Jack the Giant Killer and I think, it may be greatly improved; by adding this Irishman's life by way of appendix.—Let him retire!" His Majesty further observed to the Ambassador, in the course of conversation, that if Mr. Fitzgerald showed a disposition to quarrel with any of *his* subjects, he should order him to quit France in twenty-four hours.

But, to avoid further digression, the writer has to state, that Fitzgerald having once applied to Admiral Keith Stewart to propose him as a candidate for Brookes's, the worthy admiral well knowing, that he must either do it or comply with his request, chose the latter alternative. Accordingly, on the night in which the balloting was to take place, which was only a mere form in this case; for even Keith Stewart himself had resolved to *blackball* him,) the duellist accompanied the gallant admiral to St. James's street, and waited in the room below, whilst the suffrages were taking, in order to know the issue.

The ballot was soon over; for without hesitation, each member threw in a *blackball*; and when the scrutiny took place, the company were not a little amazed, to find not even *one* white one among the members: however, the point of rejection being carried *nem. con.*, the grand affair now was, as to which of the members had the hardihood to announce the same to the expectant candidate. No one would undertake the office, for the announcement was sure to produce a challenge; and a duel with Fighting Fitzgerald had in almost every case been fatal to his opponent. The general opinion, however, was, that the proposer, Admiral Stewart, should convey the intelligence, and that in as polite terms as possible; but the Admiral, who was certainly, on all proper occasions, a very gallant officer, was not inclined to go on any such embassy.

"No, gentlemen," said he; "I proposed the fellow because I knew *you* would not admit him; but, by G—d, I have no inclination to risk my life against that of a madman."

"But, Admiral," replied the Duke of Devonshire, "there being no *whiteball* in the box, he must know, that *you* have blackballed him as well as the rest, and he is sure to call you out, at all events."

This was a poser for the poor Admiral, who sat silent for a few seconds, amidst the half-suppressed titter of the members. At length, joining in the laugh against himself, he exclaimed, "Upon my soul! a pleasant job I've got into. D—n the fellow!—No matter!—I won't go:—let the waiter tell him, that there was *one* black ball, and that his name must be put up again if he wishes it."

This plan appeared so judicious, that all concurred in its propriety. Accordingly, the waiter was in a few minutes after despatched on the mission.

In the meantime, Mr. Fitzgerald showed evident symptoms of impatience at being kept so long from his "dear friends" above-stairs; and frequently rang the bell, to know *the state of the poll*. On the first occasion, he thus addressed the waiter who answered his summons; "Come here, my tight little fellow; do you know if I am *choose* yet?"

"I really can't say, Sir," replied the young man—"but I'll see.

"There's a nice little man: be quick d'ye see; and I'll give ye sixpence when ye come with the good news."

Away went the *little man:* but he was in no hurry to come back: for he, as well as his fellows, were sufficiently aware of Fitzgerald's violent temper, and wished *to come in contact* with him as seldom as possible.

The bell rang again—and to another waiter, the impatient candidate put the same question "Am I *chose* yet, *waither?*"

"The ballotting is not over yet, Sir," replied the man.

"Not over yet!" exclaimed Fitzgerald; but sure, there is no use of balloting at all, when my dear friends are all unanimous for me to come in. Run, my man, and let me know how they are getting on."

After the lapse of another quarter of an hour, the bell was rung so violently as to produce a contest among the poor servants, as to whose turn it was next to visit the lion in his den! and Mr. Brookes, seeing no alternative but resolution, took the message from the waiter, who was descending the staircase, and boldly entered the room with a coffee-equipage in his hand.—"Did you call for coffee?" said Mr. Brookes smartly.

"D—n your coffee, Sur! and you too:" answered Mr. Fitzgerald, in a voice which made the hoast's blood curdle in his veins.—"I want to know, Sur, and that without one moment's delay, Sur, if I'm *chose* yet?"

"Oh, Sir!" replied Mr. Brookes, who trembled from head to foot, but attempted to smile away the appearance of fear: "I beg your pardon, Sir; but I was just coming to announce to you, Sir,—with Admiral Stewart's compliments, Sir,—that unfortunately, there was one black ball in the box, Sir: and consequently by the rules of the club, Sir, no candidate can be admitted without a new election, Sir;—which cannot take place by the standing regulations of the Clubs, Sir—untill one month from this time, Sir!"

During this address, Fitzgerald's irascibility appeared to undergo considerable *mollifications:* and, at its conclusion, the terrified landlord was not a little surprised and pleased to find his guest shake him by the hand, which he squeezed heartily between his own two, saying, "My dear Mr. Brookes, *I'm chose!* and I give ye much joy; for I'll warrant y'll find me the best customer in your house! but there must be a small matter of a mistake in my *election*; and as I should not wish to be so ungenteel as to take my *sate* among my dear friends above-stairs, until that mistake is duly rectified, you'll just step up and make my compliments to the gentlemen, and say, as it is only a mistake of *one* black ball, they will be so good as to waive all ceremony on my account, and proceed to *re-elect* their humble servant without any more delay at all; so now, my dear Mr. Brookes, you may put down the coffee, and I'll be drinking it while the new *election* is going on!"

Away went Mr. Brookes, glad enough to escape with whole bones, for this time at least. On announcing the purport of his errand to the assembly above stairs, many of the members were panic-struck, for they clearly foresaw that some disagreeable circumstance was likely to be the finale of the farce which they had been playing. Mr. Brookes stood silent for some minutes, waiting for an answer, whilst several of the members whispered and laughed in groupes at the ludicrous figure which they all cut. At length, the Earl of March (afterwards Duke of Queensbury) said aloud, "Try the effect of *two* black balls: d—n his Irish impudence, if two balls don't take effect upon him, I don't know what will." This proposition met with unanimous approbation, & Mr. Brookes was ordered to communicate accordingly.

On re-entering the waiting-room, Mr. Fitzgerald rose hastily from his chair, and seizing him by the hand, eagerly inquired, "Have they *elected* me right, now Mr. Brooke's?"

"I hope no offence, Mr. Fitzgerald," said the landlord; "but I am sorry to inform you that the result of the second balloting is—that *two* black balls were dropped in, Sir."

"By J——s, then," exclaimed Fitzgerald, "there's now *two mistakes* instead of one. Go back, my dear friend, and tell the honourable members that it is a very uncivil thing to keep a gentleman waiting below stairs, with no one to keep him company but himself, whilst they are enjoying themselves with their champaigne, and their cards, and their tokay, up above. Tell them to try again, and I hope they will have better luck this time, and make no more mistakes, because it's getting late, and I *won't* be *chose* to-night at all. So, now, Mr. Brookes, be off with yourself, and *lave* the door open till I see what despatch you make."

Away went Mr. Brookes, for the last time. On announcing his unwellcome errand, every one saw that palliative measures only prolonged the dilemma: and General Fitzpatrick proposed that Brookes should tell him, "His cause was hopeless, for that he was *black balled all over*, from head to foot, and it was hoped by all the members that Mr. Fitzgerald would not persist in thrusting himself into society where his company was declined."

This message, it was generally believed, would prove a sickener as it certainly would have done to any other candidate under similar circumstances. Not so, however, to Fitzgerald, who no sooner heard the purport of it, than he exclaimed, "Oh, I perceive it is *a mistake altogether*, Mr. Brookes, and I must see to the *rectifying* of it myself; there's nothing like *dating* with principals; and so I'll step up at once and put this thing to rights, without any more unnecessary delay."

In spite of Mr. Brooks's remonstrance that his entrance into the Club-room was against rule and etiquette, Fitzgerald found his way up stairs, threatening to throw the landlord over the banisters for endeavouring to stop him. He entered the room without any further ceremony than a bow; saying to the members, who indignantly rose up at this most unexpected intrusion, "Your servant, Gentlemen! I beg ye will be *sated*."

Walking up to the fire-place, he thus addressed Admiral Stewart;—"So, my dear Admiral, Mr. Brookes informs me that I have been *elected* three times."

"You have been balloted for, Mr. Fitzgerald, but I am sorry to say you have not been chosen," said Stewart.

"Well, then," replied the duellist, "did *you* black-ball me?"

"My good Sir," answered the Admiral, "how could you suppose such a thing!"

"Oh, I *supposed* no such thing, my dear fellow, I only want to know who it was that dropped the black balls in by accident, as it were."

Fitzgerald now went up to each individual member, and put the same question *seriatim*. "Did you black-ball me, Sur? until he made the round of the whole club; and it may well be supposed, that in every case he obtained similar answers to that of the Admiral. When he had finished his inquisition, he thus addressed the whole body, who preserved as dead and dread a silence as the urchins at a parish school do on a Saturday, when the pedagogue orders half a score of them to be *horsed* for neglecting their catechism, which they have to repeat to the parson on Sunday:—"You see, gentlemen, that as none of ye have black balled me, *I must be chose*; and it is Misthur Brookes that has made the mistake. But I was convinced of it from the beginning, and I am only sorry that so much time has been lost as to prevent honourable gentlemen from enjoying each other's good company sooner. *Waither!*—come here you *raskal*, and bring me a bottle of champaigne, till I drink long life to the club, and wish them joy of their unanimous election of a *real* gentleman by father and mother, and—"This part of Fitzgerald's address excited the rising muscles of every one present, but he soon restored them to their former lugubrious position, by casting round him a ferocious look, and saying in a voice of thunder,—"*and who never missed his man!*—Go for the champaigne, *Waiter*; and d'ye hear, Sur, tell your *Masthur*, Misthur Brooks that is, not to make any more mistakes about *black-balls*; for though it is below a gentleman to call him out I will find other *manes*, of giving him a bagful of broken bones!"

The members now saw that there was nothing for it but to send the intruder to Coventry, which they appeared to do by tacit agreement; for, when Admiral Stewart departed, which he did almost immediately, Mr Fitzgerald found himself completely by all the [illegible] gentlemen now formed themselves into groupes at the several whist tables; and no one chose to reply to his observations, nor to return even a nod to the toasts and healths which he drank whilst discussing three bottles of the sparkling liquor which the terrified waiter placed before him, in succession. At length, finding that no one would *communicate* with him in *either kind*, either for drinking *or* for fighting,—he arose, and making a low bow, took his leave as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I bid you all good night; I am very glad to find ye so *sociable*; I'll take care to come earlier next night, and we'll have a little more of it, *plase* G—d."

The departure of this bully was a great relief to every one present; for, the restraint caused by his vapouring and insolent behaviour was most intolerable. The conversation immediately became general, and it was unanimously agreed that half a dozen stout constables should be in waiting the next evening to lay him by the heels and bear him off to the watch-house, if he attempted again to intrude. Of some such measure Fitzgerald seemed to be aware, for he never showed himself at Brookes's again, though he boasted everywhere that he had been unanimously chosen a member of the club!

The writer trusts that none of his readers are impressed with the idea, that want of personal courage on the part of any member contributed in the smallest degree to prevent Fitzgerald from being kicked out of a society into which he had so unwarrantably thrust himself: more particularly when he considers that the whole affair was so eccentric as to create mirth rather than desire to inflict chastisement; and that many particularly the junior members, had no small curiosity to witness the termination of an adventure so impudently and so ludicrously carried on. But, these considerations apart, it is not to be supposed that men whose courage, on ordinary occasions might easily be "screwed up to the sticking point," should be very ready, as Admiral Stewart expressed it, "to risk their lives against that of a madman." Moreover, in addition to the well-founded and rational dislike which many men have to duelling, family considerations, and a natural love of life, were sufficient to deter the man of sense from encountering the [illegible] *Fitzgerald*, either with sword or pistol; being a really good swordsman and marksman, and being accounted almost invulnerable in his own person, the result of a combat with him ceased to be an affair of chance, amounted to a *dead* certainty. It is surprising then, that no gentleman should have had the hardihood to espouse the cause of *all*, by throwing away his own life on the desperate chance of overcoming a *professed* bully?

Those readers who are not aware of other particulars in Mr. Fitzgerald's history, will express their wonder at his *extraordinary success* as a duellist; and that too, not so much from his prowess, as that he should so constantly have *escaped, almost without a hurt!*—Could this enigma have been explained in the early part of his career, his name would have conveyed so much terror to the heart of those who had the misfortune to fall into his company.

George Robert Fitzgerald has been compared to Lord Camelford; but there is no possible resemblance, for though the latter fought several duels, it is well known that he had sufficient provocation, and that he received many insults which he never thought worthy of public notice: in short his general deportment was mild, and he never *sought* a quarrel; for which Fitzgerald was on the constant look-out.—Camelford likewise, had a most generous heart; for, whilst the attention of the fashionable world was taken up with his eccentricities, he was in the habit of performing many private charitable acts among those of the poor who were *ashamed to beg*. His charities were invariably administered under an assumed name; and he never failed to threaten those whose *curiosity* lie suspected, with a suspension of their salary, if they dared to follow him or tried to find out who their benefactor was.

He usually went on such expeditions at night; and he has often left a crowded and brilliant assembly, to dress himself in an old brown coat and slouched hat, in order to visit some poor family in the crowded courts between Drury Lane and Charing Cross. In such deeds as these, and at an expense of several thousands a year, did this *unaffected* philanthropist pass the hours which he stole from the dissipation of high life; and his protegées were not aware of the name or quality of their benefactor, until his untimely fate put a period of his munificent donations.

That Mr. Fitzgerald (unlike his countrymen, generally,) was totally devoid of generosity, no one who ever knew him will doubt; therefore, there is no point of resemblance between him and the nobleman above-mentioned—not even in the *mode of meeting* his antagonist.—Camelford came into the field with all parts of his person *equally exposed*, and really braved death;—indeed it is an insult to his memory, to mention them together. Fitzgerald on all such occasions had his chest, &c. *cased in a steel cuirass*, as the following circumstance will prove:—it will at the same time sufficiently account for his extraordinary success.

He once provoked a gentleman, (Major Cunningham, an old friend of the writer's,) to fight him. The weapon agreed on was small sword; and both parties, [illegible] time, appeared to

be well-matched: at length, a judiciously aimed thrust at Fitzgerald's breast would have laid him upon the turf, had not the Major's sword bent round and snapped in two, near the middle, owing to the point striking forcibly against, a *polished hard surface*. Enraged at such a dishonourable and cowardly resource, Cunningham pulling off his hat, and flinging it with all his might in Fitzgerald's face, exclaimed, "You infernal rascal so, this is the way in which you have been enabled to overcome so many brave men: but *I* shall take care that you fight no more duels! Cowardly dog!" As he uttered the last words, he rushed towards him, in order to despatch him with the remaining part of the sword which he still held in his hand; but Fitzgerald turning round, took to his heels with all his might, and, running across several fields, took shelter in a farm house. His opopnent eagerly pursued him, followed by the amazed seconds, who could by no means comprehend the cause of this mysterious chase.

When they arrived at the cottage, the gentleman mounted the stairs, and searched all around for several minutes, but the redoubted hero was no where to be found: he had escaped by jumping out of a back window, at the very instant his antagonist had entered the house.*

Soon after this occurrence, Fitzgerald fell a victim to his ferocious disposition, and perished by the hands of a common hangman. In his wardrobe, after his death, were found several *cuirasses*, constructed of iron or steel plates, lined with flannel: and several of his coats, &c. were found to be what is technically termed *papered*; that is wadded and quilted with sheets of that material. Thus, the whole conduct of his life confirms the opinion of a celebrated philosopher, "That whatever may be the physical strength of a bully, he has no moral courage; for, however fierce his endeavour, he is surely a coward at heart."

* The Probability of this account has been questioned in a popular Weekly Journal: the writer, however, assures the public that it is strictly and circumstantially true; for which reason he has inserted the name of Fitzgerald's antagonist. As to the fact of Fitzgerald's taking to his heels when Cunningham's sword was broken, that is easily accounted for by the shame of detection in his unfair and ungentlemanly practices.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

We shall not venture to surmise whether this extraordinary, if not unparalleled, appointment is to described to the sheer effrontery of the Duke himself, to the intrigues of his friends the Boroughmongers; or to the imbecility of the Monarch; but we will venture to say, that from what quarter soever so dangerous a blow has been aimed at our liberties, it is the duty of every man in the country, who has any claim to independence, spirit, or patriotism, to protest against so abominable and perilous an appointment. We may be told that remonstrances would be vain, on such an occasion; and that the man who is armed with the Treasury purse in one hand, and the ministerial sword in the other, possesses the real "*suaviter in mode, fortiter in re*," which will be found irresistible.

Ridicule, however, may reach *armour proof* even of this modern Cæsar; who would not feel quite at *ease*, on his elevated double throne, if he were to sit there the laughing-stock of the whole nation. Ridicule has often succeeded where argument and expostulation have utterly failed; and although we do not agree with those who consider it as the test of truth, we are convinced that many men would rather be hated than laughed at. Let us therefore have at least, a hearty laugh, in full chorus at the expence of his Grace who has enjoyed so many good things at our expence.

This nabob had once the unparalleled arrogance to pronounce English County Meetings to be "*farces*;" let us return good for evil, and, by way of affording him some relaxation for the toils which the affairs of State will necessarily entail on him, let us get up one of these "farces" in every county in England, until we absolutely tickle his Grace into convulsions.

When we consider that the Duke of Wellington is the decided friend of the borough faction, the avowed and even ostentatious enemy to Catholic Emancipation, and the staunch supporter of the Corn monopoly, we should shudder at the frightful prospect which threatens the country, if we thought it possible that a man armed with such tremendous power, and distinguished by such pernicious prejudices could long maintain the "bad eminence" he has usurped or attained.

It will hardly be pretended that the Duke of Wellington has been hitherto so inadequately paid for his services that it was necessary to endow him with fresh honours. His family receives already, from the pockets of this tax-ridden nation, about one Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds annually. "The Wellesley family (says a correspondent of *The Glasgow Free Press*, of Wednesday last) are undoubtedly full of merit; their names are recorded in the Treasury lists of every department. Four of the brothers have been within our memory, created, Peers; a fifth is high in the Church; and it would neither surprise nor concern *us*, should the First Lord of the Treasury appoint to the Bishoprick of Durham, with its 40,000l. a year, the hopeful William Wellesley Pole Long, the heir of Wanstead and the Court of Chancery. This gentleman, being, it is said, in holy orders, and possessing, no doubt, a due proportion of family ability, morality, and every other Christian virtue so conspicuous among them, he must be quite competent to fill, with due dignity, such a laborious, though not altogether unprofitable, office."

Our Corporation coachman, when one Mayor goes out of office, becomes the humble servant of the next that succeeds; and many of our public journalists accommodate themselves, in like manner, to every change of Ministry. These Treasury toadeaters are now racking their brains to devise apologies for the Duke of Wellington's acceptance of two high offices in the State incompatible with each other.

One of the ablest, but most venal, of these hirelings supposes that the King may have insisted upon the arrangement, as essential to the safety of the country at this crisis.—If this be the case, we suppose we must regard his Grace in the light of Moliere's *Médecin malgre lui*; the Duke may have been dubbed State Physician against his will; but we must, nevertheless, lament that our destiny has subjected us, even for a day, to the regimen—we were about to say *regiment*—of this political *Janus*, as one of our poetical correspondents has designated him. If he and his cabal remain long in power (which Heaven forbid!), we shall presently hear the "No Popery" cry resound throughout the land; as the Editors of the Ultra-Tory Papers are already rehearsing this infernal war whoop.

Of Mr. Huskisson we shall say little at present, as we are yet ignorant of the terms upon which he has consented to remain in office with a set of mole eyed politicians, who have ridiculed and denounced the system of free trade as a new-fangled absurd experiment. If, as a condition of retaining place, he has consented to renounce that policy which he has declared to be indispensible to the welfare of the country, thecountry and his constituents ought to renounce him.

A list of the present precious Ministry, as it can be ascertained up to this time (Thursday noon), may be found in another part of our paper; but such is the present posture of public affairs, and so precarious is the health of the King, that we are prepared for any change in the state of things which, in our opinion, cannot possibly be rendered much worse.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The Ultra Journals speak of the recent changes, as if the Whigs [illegible] office. If office meant merely the posession of pelf and patronage, this would be true, and there are probably individuals in both the great parties who hold this opinion and act upon it. Taking the Whigs, however, as a body who set some value on their character and credit, it appears to us that they made a sacrifice when they accepted place, and may consider themselves relieved of a burden when they were deprived of it. Thanks to the wisdom of the Tories, who have governed the empire for half a century, things are now in such a state that no enlightened and prudent man, in easy circumstances, who took rational views of his own interest, would covet the situation of Prime Minister of Britain. A patient may be in a state that defies medical skill, and this country has a load of evils at the core, which reduces within very narrow limits all that the ablest Statesman can accomplish for its relief. Admit that we had the very best Ministry that could not conjure away the National Debt, or greatly lessen the weight of the ruinous load of taxation which hangs like a millstone ou the neck of the country—it could no cancel the English Poor Laws, or give bread to the famishing millions of Ireland—it could not persuade the Aristocracy to give up the Game Laws, or the Irish Church to disgorge its wealth; finally, it could not, at least for many years, unmake the many impolitic and mischievous Acts passed by successive Parliaments during the last thirty years. A Whig Ministry of the purest description could only apply palhatives to the disorders of the Empire. Its first, perhaps its most important service, would be the negative one—of saving us from the hands of Empirics, whose ignorance and rashness are certain to aggravate the evils of the country, if they do not bring on a dangerous crisis. Something more it might do in the way of appeasing popular feeling by conciliatory measures—repressing intolerance and official insolance—relieving trade of its shackles—and thus bettering our condition, not so much by diminishing our burdens as by rendering us more able to bear them. These services would, no doubt be of importance to us, but they would not satisfy half the expectations which the very name of a Whig Ministry would excite. With such limited powers then of doing good, joined with so many chances of miscarrige, we cannot think that the possession of office ought to be very tempting to a genuine and honourable Whig. The country, indeed, has reason to regret their removal; but their friends, we think, should rather congratulate them on retiring with credit from a situation so full of difficulty and peril. They may console themselves, too, with the reflection that the good they have done will not vanish entirely with their expulsion from the Cabinet. They have set an example of popular and conciliatory conduct, which will serve to restrain the violence of their successors. They have given a consequence to sound doctrines which has compelled the Ultras to admit men with more sober and enlightened heads than their own into the Cabinet; and if these men are enabled to keep their places, and save the country from some small portion of the evils which a pure Tory Ministry would inflict upon it, it will be from the salutary influence of the Whig Opposition.

As to Mr. Huskisson, the comments in the London Journals are critical enough and to truth contradictory. It is asserted that the Duke of Wellington, to use a homely phrase has *knuckled* to the Colonial Minister, on the subject of the Bill; but, on the other hand, it will be asked, has Mr. Huskisson *knuckled* to his Grace on the subject of the Finance Committee? It is certain that there must have been a mutual compromise. Well then, in that case, how will the Duke of Wellington stand in regard to the Borough Lords, whose representative he is; and, on the other hand, how will Mr. Huskisson stand with regard to his colleagues, the Whigs? We can answer the first question we think, with tolerable accuracy—the Borough Lords, who put their retainers into the House of Commons, are *displeased* at this part of the arrangement and some of them have gone so far as to insist, as a *sine qua non* of their supporting Government, that the Right Honourable Gentleman should be *busted*. One of our London letters asserts, that this *report* is treated with contempt and ridicule in the city.—We know not whereof. These Tories may be great boobies, but boobies though they be, they return a moiety of the House of Commons; and no Minister, notwithstanding all we hear of public opinion and lights of the age, and the march of intellect, can proceed without their cordial and efficient aid. With regard to the second part of the question—namely, Mr. Huskisson's conduct to his colleagues the Whigs, we own we are left completely in the dark. And to confess truth on this subject, we are not a little disgusted with almost *all* the London Journals. They *all* talk, even those who most strenuously supported the late Ministry, and in particular the Whig portion of it, as if in the recent *break up* there were no such men as the Marquess of Lansdowne (for whom certainly the public know we entertain a warm regard) or the Earl of Carlisle, or Mr. Tierney—persons, two of them, at least, of the very highest rank as public men. All the hub-bub is made about Mr. Huskisson, as if upon his Atlantean shoulders only, the whole weight of the empire was to rest—as if the very principles, which he had the honour of putting into practice, were not those principles for which the public life of those eminent individuals were distinguished. We do not love invidious comparison, but to neither of these individuals can Mr. Huskisson be justly compared as a Statesman, as an orator, or as a man enjoying high political character. We talk not of *The Courier*, for the enforced obedience of this Journal to the exigencies of the time was palpable to us all. But there were other Journals from which we expected better things—and they all, by a sort of compact, abstain from mentioning the name of Whig. We, for our own parts, are not worshippers, and never were, of this celebrated name. We view the party, perhaps, through an Irish medium, and we do not forget that to the Whigs we owe the bloody code of Queen Anne. But of late years, at least since the French Revolution, the Whigs were almost always found on the side of liberty and the people—and the persons who bear that title now are amongst the most able as well as the most strenuous asserters of our common cause. Their conduct in sustaining the late Mr. Canning might be questionable, on their own account, with a view to ultimate power; and for our own parts, notwithstanding our respect for the authority of *The Edinburgh Review* and Mr. Brougham, we think it was—but there can be no question that they acted with generosity, manliness and patriotism. Still they are thrown by like so much lumber—and the fight in all the papers is about Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Herries! Nay, some of them—and those of great name too—go so far as to congratulate the country on the formation of the present Ministry, on the comical principle that any Ministry is better than none; as if it were possible that the Government could be carried on without one, or as if, the Tories being unable to form an Administration, the Whigs were equally incompetent. We repeat it, however, that Mr. Huskisson, about whom they are all fluttering, as if he were the Queen of the Hive, will be called upon to explain from more quarters than one, although all the Press-men in England should join their shield *in making tortoise over his head.*

The Chronicle, it will be remembered, asserted—and with a great show of plausibility, too, the dispute between Herries and Huskisson, about Lord Althorp, was little better than a *hoax*. We believe *The Chronicle* then (who appears by the bye to be some what in the secret), and we are sure now that its information was correct, as both these Gentlemen are alledged to form constituent parts of the present Administration. But neither *The Chronicle* nor *The Times*, nor the rest of them, has condescended to enlighten us on the subject of Lord Holland. The Whig portion of the Ministry wished to have his Lordship in the Cabinet—very naturally and very judiciously too. Was Mr. Huskisson a consenting party to this arrangement, and if he was, as we believe, a party so consenting—and that his colleagues made it a point why did Mr. Huskision recede?

The truth is, we look on the dispute concerning the nomination of Lord Althorp, as secondarys in importance to the admission of Lord Holland into the Cabinet. We shall, therefore, continue our interrogatories, and proceed to ask—what portion of the Cabinet sided with Mr. Herries in his appointment of Lord Althorp, and again, who were the Members that voted for Lord Holland? That Lord Althorp was finally set aside by the late Cabinet, and was the proximate, and not the remote and operative cause of its dissolution, we take, on the showing of the friends of that Cabinet, for granted; but what the Public will desire to know is this; whether the opposition to Lord Holland emanated from the King; or from the Majority of his Ministers? We think from the latter. That being the case—*either* indeed being the case—the Whigs were left without an option.

Now, it is quite manifest to all the world and it must be acknowledged in their secret souls by the Liberal Tories in the Cabinet, that had the late Ministry remained firm—had they preserved, as they ought, in honour as well as in principle, to have done, their UNION—the Duke of Wellington would not be able to form an Administration at all. His Grace would not have the materials to do so. *The men were not there*: There is not a sufficiency of talent among the entire of the Orange Tories to constitute a *pure* No-Popery Cabinet? This is a fact which the Duke of Wellington has made manifest to all the world. This is a fact which our Orangemen on this side of the water may stomach as they will, but it is undeniable. Why, therefore, we ask again were the moderate Whigs in the Cabidet deserted by the liberal Tories? Had they stood together, they would not be long looking for a Premier, and Earl Grey would, ere this, be at the head of the Cabinet, with an Emancipation Bill in his hands.

Oh! but it is now said, and with some confidence too, that his Grace of Wellington will introduce a Catholic Bill. We have heard from a friend of his Grace, that he was never adverse to the principle of the measure—that his opposition hitherto has been to the *mode*. In other words, that the friends of Emancipation should begin their work at Rome—that there should; in fact, be a *Concordat*. His Grace forgets that the Act of Præmunire stands in the way of any intercourse with the Holy See, and that the Minister who should attempt to open such communication, would, if the law were put in full force, subject himself to be hanged, drawn and quartered. Be this as it may, we do know that the Illustrious Duke began his political life by a strenuous support of the Catholic Question. In the year 1793, the Hon. Mr. A. Wellesley supported the Catholic Bill; and it is remarkable that the only two speeches he made in the Irish Parliament were characterised by a tone of liberality which we should like to hear imitated by his Grace hereafter.

But we confess, we have no faith in this story of his Grace's disposition towards the Catholic Question.—*Dublin E. Post.*

THE SLEEPER CURED.—A few years since, an aged clergyman in the western part of this country, speaking of the solemnity attached to the ministerial office, said that during the whole term of 40 or 50 years that he had officiated therein, his gravity had never but once been disturbed in the pulpit. On that occasion, while engaged in his discourse, he noticed a man, directly in front of him, leaning over the railing of the gallery with something in his hand, which he soon discovered to be a huge quid of tobacco just taken from his mouth. Directly below sat a man, who was in the constant habit of sleeping at meeting, with his head leaned back, and his mouth wide open. The man in the gallery was intently engaged raising and lowering his hand, and taking an exact observation, till at length, having got it right, he let fall the quid of tobacco, and it fell plump into the mouth of the sleeper below! The whole scene was so indescribably ludicrous that, for the first and the last time in the pulpit, an involuntary smile forced itself upon the countenance of the preacher. The unexpected intrusion of so unpalatable a mouthful awoke the sleeper, and he was never known to indulge in that practice afterwards.—*Massachusett's Spy.*

We understand that the King has long laboured under a weakness in his legs, which renders him unable to walk, or to take the least exercise. Although the ancles are supported by steel springs, two gentlemen are obliged to aid him in rising from his chair, and then he cannot continue a minute in an erect posture without experiencing the greatest fatigue.—*Evening paper.*

His Majesty's suite of apartments at the Castle have at length assumed that definite aspect of completion which augurs that the period is not far distant when His Majesty will remove to that princely seat of his ancestors. The *tout ensemble* is brilliant in the extreme; the magnificence of the gilding being relieved by the fine carving of the paunels, and its very richness chastened by the classical style of the ornaments and the appropriate variety of shading. In point of convenience—a subject not less to be regarded because it strikes the eye the least—the new suite of rooms presents the greatest advantages, particularly compared with the narrow dark passages that converted many parts of the old building into a dreary labyrinth: as a whole, it is now a truly Royal structure, worthy of that patriotic Sovereign who has added to the reputation of a wise and good monarch the well-earned title of promoter and patron of the arts and sciences.—*Windsor paper.*

We publish to-day an opinion of Mr. CANNING, to which most men will annex a value almost sacred, and on a point which goes to the very foundation of a WELLINGTON Ministry, under any modifications or on *any terms*. It is an extract of the letter written to the Duke by Mr. CANNING, on the subject of his Grace's speech of the 2d of last May. The letter was dated on the 5th.

The people of England will there see, that Mr. CANNING considered the utter disqualification of the Duke of WELLINGTON as Prime Minister, to be one which did not rest on circumstances—one, which could not be repaired by Conditions, but which was absolute, inherent, and unchangeable, in his Grace's person. The

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parenthesis of the third paragraph of the extract contains the pith of this irresistible objection, viz.—("For your Grace as *Prime Minister could* NEVER *have effectually divested yourself of your influence over the army.*") Mr. CANNING then goes to say, that such a concentration of influence would certainly, in my opinion, have constituted a station, too great for *any subject*,—incompatible with the practice of a free constitution; and adds, that "NOTHING *would have induced me to serve under such a form of Government.*" If then, Mr. CANNING would not have borne such a Government whatever pain might have been taken to divest the Duke of his "influence over the army," how much less ought the country to endure it, when the pains taken are for the opposite purpose—of extending and perpetuating that influence?

The dying words of Mr. CANNING are worthy not alone of his country's remembrance, but of her gratitude, and may even yet convey a useful lesson to him who has apparently despised them:—

Extract of a letter to the Duke of Wellington from Mr. Canning, dated May 5, 1827, upon the Duke of Wellington's speech in the House of Lords:—

"There is but one other part of your Grace's speech which appears to call for any observation from me.

"Your Grace emphatically says, that your being at the head of the Government was 'wholly out of the question.'

"I learnt this opinion of your Grace with sincere pleasure. The union of the whole power of the State, civil and military, in the same hands, (for your Grace, as Prime Minister could never have effectually divested yourself of your influence over the army), would certainly, in my opinion, have constituted a station too great for *any subject*, however eminent, or however meritorious; and one incompatible with the practice of a free Constitution.

"Nothing would have induced me to serve under such a form of government, and I am rejoiced to find that your Grace's opinion was always against such an arrangement.—(*Times 15th February.*)

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,—(From a Correspondent.)—Probably it is not generally known that Britain's Prime Minister is actually descended from the blood royal, of England. A book entitled "The Stafford Peerage," presented on a grand levee-day, and most graciously accepted by his Majesty from the Hon. Jas. Stamp Sutton Cooke, proves this fact, by certifying that a marriage took place between the Right Hon. Ralph Earl of Stafford, K.G. and Lady Margaret de Audley, sole daughter and heir of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, whose wife, Lady Margaret de Clare, was daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford and which Lady Margaret de Clare was granddaughter of King Edward I. by his daughter, Lady Joan Plantagenet of Acres, who married Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester called the Red—and his Grace the Duke of Wellington is most undoubtedly descended from the aforementioned Ralph Earl of Stafford and Lady Margaret de Audley, his wife, and which Ralph was, according to Dugdale, in the glorious reign of King Edward III. possessed of such extraordinary talents as to enable him to execute the highest offices of the State, both civil and military, at the same time, and which he discharged to the greatest satisfaction of his King and country.

NATIONAL AIRS.

Another number (the Sixth) has been added to the Selection of National Airs, which Mr. Moore has wedded to his delightful verse. The symphonies and accompaniments are by Mr. Bishop. In this number there are specimens of most of the stiles in which the poet has distinguished himself. When we have said this we have said enough; for who in the present day, requires to be told in what Mr. Moore's peculiarities as a song writer consist? We cannot, however, withhold from our readers the following specimen:—

"The garland I send thee
Was cull'd from those bow'rs
Where thou and I wander'd
In long vanish'd hours.
"Not a leaf or a blossom
Its bloom here displays,
But bears some remembrance
Of those happy days.
"The roses were gather'd
By that garden gate
Where our meetings, though early,
Seem'd always too late.
"When lingering fall off
Through a summer night's moon,
Our partings, though late,
Appeared always too soon.
"The rest were all cull'd
From the banks of that glade
Where watching the sunset,
So often we've stray'd;
"And mourn'd as the time flew,
That love had no pow'r,
To bind in his chain
Even one happy hour"

NORTHCOTE'S FABLES.

We have seldom been more gratified than by a volume under the title of "One Hundred Fables, original and selected, by James Northcote, R. A., &c. &c. embellished with two hundred and eighty Engravings on wood. With Mr. Northcote's abilities as an artist the world has long been acquainted, and the designs are worthy of his reputation. We are informed in the preface, "although the original invention and designs for the prints at the head of each Fable are my own, yet they have been most excellently drawn on wood and prepared for the engraver by Mr. William Harvey, one of the most distinguished artists in his profession; and many of them have been improved by his skill. The ornamental letter at the beginning of each fable, and the vignette at the end, are solely the invention of Mr. Harvey." The vignettes are many of them beautiful little compositions and the delicacy with which the engraving has been executed and printed has preserved a delicacy of expression which we were not aware could be obtained from wood. The work is highly creditable to all concerned, and may with pride be appealed to as a proof of the high state to which the embellishment of books can be carried in England,

The original Fables in this collection are, if any thing, too grave and sententious for our lash. We rather give a preference to fables which approach nearest the ancient specimens in which the moral suggests itself, instead of being deduced laboriously for the reader's instruction. Of all modern Fabulists, Lessing appears to us the most prefect; and we consider his fable of Jupiter and the Asses complaining of the cruelty of man, to be the *ne plus ultra* of excellence in this apparently easy but really very difficult species of composition. The wit in fables must not be scattered too profusely, and even all the *naivete* of La Fontaine cannot prevent us from feeling occasionally that this fables are a little too fine.

The following specimen from Mr. Northcote's fable of the Envious Glow-worm, will show that he has often looked beneath the surface of things. There is, in fact, more wisdom in folly than some men who deem themselves wise think:—

"I have seen," says Dr. Johnson, from whom the hint of the fable is taken; "the meteors of fashion rise and fall. The idle part of the world crowd round novelty, and give it a notoriety for a term often much above its deserts, but after being tired, leave it to its fate neglected and forgetten; while they run with eagar scent after new game which in due time is cast off; like the preceding. Probably this levity in mankind is ordained for a wise and just purpose, that every new adventurer may have his day; as it would be a hard fate indeed to mean capacities to have no advantage or even notice, which must inevitably be the case, if one alone engrossed the whole attention of the world by the sole power of superior abilities; and therefore Nature shows us frequent instances of those to whom she has been niggardly in her gift of talents, but, as a recompence, has very kindly consigned them to the care and patronage of fortune; and as it would be an extreme degree of partiality to endow one favourite with both wisdom and fortune, we seldom witness that injustice.

THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS FEODORE WITH PRINCE HOHENLOHE OF LAUGENBOURG.

The nuptials of the Princess Feodore with the Prince Hohenlohe, of Laugenbourg, were celebrated yesterday, at the residence of the Duchess of Kent, in the King's Palace, at Kensington. In consequence of his Majesty being expected, in order to give the bride away, a large crowd surrounded the Palace in expectation of beholding their beloved Sovereign. Townsend and Sayers, the officers, were in attendance and maintained the greatest regularity.

The bells of Kensington church struck up a merry peal, a short time previous to the time appointed for the marriage to take place, and continued ringing at intervals during the afternoon and evening.

White favours, of the largest size, were distributed to the servants, and all persons engaged in any way on the joyous occasion. Wedding cake was also very liberally supplied.

The Members of the Royal Family arrived at the Palace soon after two o'clock, and were severally received at the entrance to the Grand Hall by Sir John Conroy, principal Equerry and Private Secretary to the Duchess of Kent, who conducted them to the North Vestibule. Those present were the Duke and Duchess of Clarance, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia the Princess Sophia Matilda, and Prince Leopold, being the whole of the Royal Family in England, with the exception of the Princess Augusta, who is at Brighton.

As soon as the Royal Family had all assembled, which was about three o'clock, the party moved in procession to the Great Saloon adjoining the Vestibule, in which a temporary Altar had been fitted up, when Dr. Kuper, the Chaplain of the Royal German Chapel, united the illustrious parties according to the Service of the Lutheran Church.

In addition to the Royal Family present at the performance of the ceremony, there were also present the Prince of Leiningen, the Princess of Carolath, and the principal attendants on the Duchess of Kent, viz. the Baroness de Spaedth, the Baroness de Letzen, Lady Conroy, Sir John Conroy, and Gen. Wetherall.

The bride and her Royal Sister, the Princess Victoria, were dressed entirely in articles of British manufacture; their dresses were of Buckinghamshire thread lace.

The bride was given away by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. The Princess is in her 20th year, and has passed nearly nine years in this country. The Prince is in his 32d year.

After the ceremony the Royal pary partook of a most splendid early dinner, given by the Duchess in honour of the occasion, and afterward took their departure about six o'clock for their respective residences.

The new-married couple left the King's Palace at Kensington about eight o'clock in the evening, in a new carriage (built by Mr. Birch) and four, for the seat of Prince Leopold, at Claremont, where their Highnesses will spend their honeymoon.

The Princess received on the occasion a most superb present in diamonds from his Majesty; also a variety of valuable presents of jewellery from the members of the Royal Family.

Lord Cochrane has arrived at Portsmouth in the *Unicorn* (yacht) from the Mediterranean. Letters are in town from his Lordship, dated from Portsmouth on Tuesday, by which it appears that he had landed from the yacht on Tuesday morning, but was obliged to go into quarantine. He brings very late intelligence from Greece, having left Paros about the 16th ult. He states the Egyptain force on the Morea to be about 21,000 men; two-thirds had embarked for Alexandria, with the Greek women and children. The Morea has been rendered nearly a desart by the ravages of the Egyptian troops, and the country generally is in a most deplorable condition. The reason ascribed for his departure from Greece is that the battle of Navarino has rendered his services useless.

An evening paper has published the following letter from Lord Cochrane:—

"Sir,—Having observed in the newspapers various groundless conjectures regarding the motives of my arrival in this country, I have judged it proper, as it can be no detriment to the cause of humanity. to state, for public information, that an anxious desire to obtain the means of suppressing piracy, committed by numerous row-boats which infest the Archipelago, is now the chief object of Greece, in return for the good offices rendered by the neutral Powers, which services cannot well be accomplished by sailing vessels of any description. Indeed under existing circumstances, no other naval enterprise can be undertaken by Greece. If, however, the great pacificating Powers shall themselves adopt these means all existing evils will terminate at once to the completion of their glorious undertaking. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"London, Feb. 16, 1828. "COCHRANE."

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